




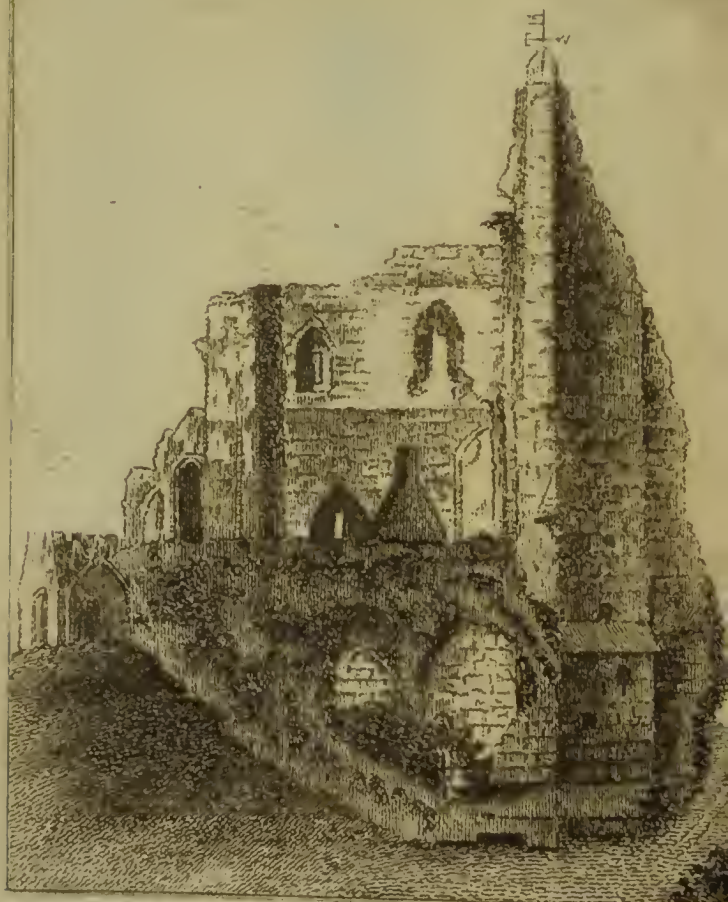
611/A

E 1757



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28765990>



Ruins of the Kings Tower,
in the Castle of Knaresbrough.

Hardisty del.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Castle, Town, and Forest
OF
KNARESBOROUGH,
WITH
HARROGATE,
And its MEDICINAL WATERS.

Including an account of the most remarkable places in the neighbourhood. The curious remains of antiquity. Elegant buildings. Ornamented grounds, and other singular productions of nature and art.

The hoary rocks, the falling tow'rs,
The stately domes, and shady bow'rs,
The verdant fields, and pendent wood,
On NIDD's meandering silver flood.

THE FOURTH EDITION.

By E. HARGROVE.

YORK:

PRINTED BY W. BLANCHARD; AND SOLD BY E. HARGROVE AT HIS SHOPS IN KNARESBOROUGH AND HARROGATE; G. AND T. WILKIE, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, LONDON; AND BY THE BOOKSELLERS OF YORK, LEEDS, AND RIPON. M DCC LXXXIX.

1757



I T I N E R A R Y.

K NARESBOROUGH, Castle, Church, Dropping
Well, St. Robert's Chapel, Priory, St. Robert's
Cave, Grimbald Cragg, Hay Park. — 1

ITIN. II.

Forest of Knareborough, Harrogate, Harlow Hill,
Pannal, Beckwith Shaw, Havwray Park, Fewstone,
Hampsthwaite, Clint, Killinghall — 66

ITIN. III.

Bilton, Coghill Hall, Sciiven, Scotton, Farnham,
Coppgrove, Brereton, Nidd, Ripley — 118

ITIN. IV.

Almus Cliff, Harwood House, Church, Castle,
Leeds, Kirkstall Abbey — — — 147

ITIN. V.

Ripon, Studley, Hackfall, Tanfield — 172

ITIN.

ITIN. VI.

Goldesborough, Ribstone, Deighton, Cowthorpe,	
Hundsingnore	— — — — 204

ITIN. VII.

Plumpton, Spofford, Wetherby, Thorp Arch	225
--	-----

ITIN. VIII.

Boroughbridge, Aldburgh, Newby, Thornton-	
Bridge House, Topcliffe	— — — 235

ITIN. IX.

To Brimham Rocks.	— — — 274
-------------------	-----------

ITIN. X.

To Allerton Mauleverer, Whixley, Red House,	
Marston Moor.	283

ITIN. XI.

To Brandrith Craggs, Bolton Abbey, Skipton	303
--	-----

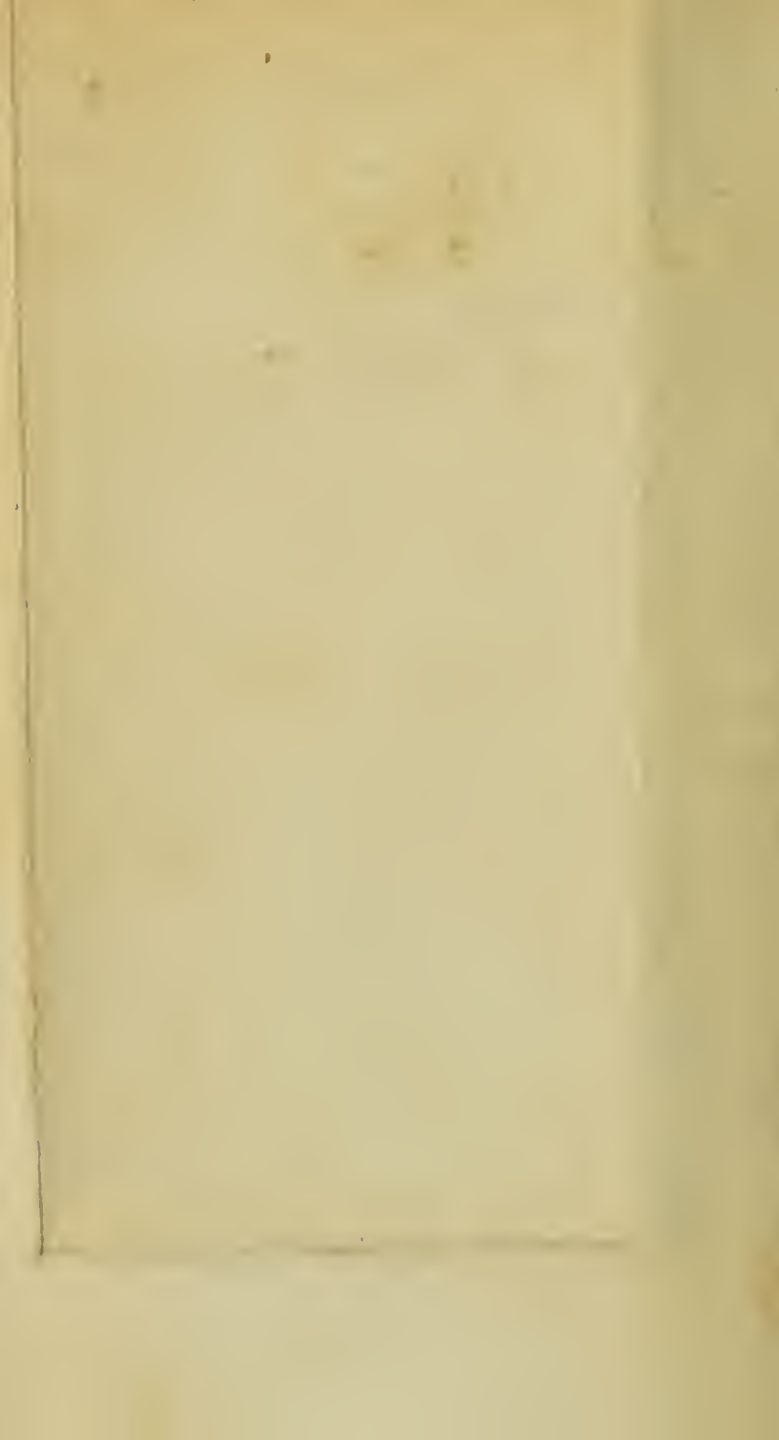


EXPLANATIONS.

- Market Towns as.....RIPON
- Parishes.....Farnham
- Villages, Hamlets &c.....Scriven
- Churches & Chapels.....§
- Seats & noted Houses.....o
- Turnpike Roads.....
- Other Roads.....
- Parks.....
- Rivers.....

WAPONTAKES.

- 1 Hallkeld
- 2 Binkworth
- 3 Claro
- 4 Bulmer
- 5 Skirck
- 6 Ainsty
- 7 Borketon Ash
- 8 Morley



H I S T O R Y

O F

K N A R E S B O R O U G H.

KNARESBOROUGH, anciently Knaresburgh,* (i. e.) a fortress on a rocky mountain, situated on the Eastern bank of the River Nid, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, Wapontake of Claro, Diocese of Chester, and eighteen miles West by North of York: A town of great antiquity, and formerly a place of considerable strength, being well fortified by its natural inaccessible cliffs next the river, and on the other sides of the town by a high rampart, the remains of which is yet discernable.

The terrace at the Crown Inn, and several others in the gardens on that side the town, were raised

* *Knares*. Germ. A Hard Knot. Several such situations are called knots in the North of England, as Hard Knot Hill in Cumberland, and Farleton Knot in Westmoreland, &c. &c. Knot, a rocky mountain. See *Hutton's Tour to the Caves*.

upon this ancient rampart ; from each of which is a very extensive view of a beautiful country, bounded on one side by the Yorkshire Wolds, and on the other by the mountains of Hambleton, including a large and variegated tract of waving inclosures, woods, and villages ; amongst which is seen the city of York, at the distance of eighteen miles. The most compleat piece of this fortification, now remaining, is in a garden adjoining upon Grace Church-street ; it is a considerable height from the street, and was strengthened by several artificial mounts, one of which still remains. These were probably placed within bow-shot of each other, the whole length of the rampart, from whence the garrison might watch the motions of an enemy, and repel every hostile approach.

This mode of fortification was peculiar to the Saxons, though we find very little mention made of this place before the Norman conquest. Yet from its vicinity to the Roman road, and the advantages of its situation, it could scarce escape the notice of that warlike people ; and it is well known the Saxons erected their castles or forts, when they could, on Roman foundations, and gave them the name of Burgh or Brough.

In Doomsday Book, is the following account of this place and its ten villages : In CHENARES BURGH are six carucates ; WALCHINGHAM three carucates
wanting

wanting two oxgangs ; in FERESBY three carucates wanting two oxgangs ; SCRIVEN six carucates ; in BESTHANN four carucates ; in FOSTON three carucates ; BRARETON six carucates ; SOSACRE one carucate ; CHETUNE two carucates ; FARNHAM three carucates ; STANLEY two carucates. In all forty carucates* of land wanting a half ; twenty-four whereof were arable. King Edward had this manor in demesne : It was at this time in the hands of the Conqueror, and waste or uncultivated.† In the time of King Edward it was valued at six pounds rent, but at this time only at twenty shillings.

SERLO DE BURGH, a Norman Baron, and favourite of the Conqueror, built a strong castle here.

SERLO was succeeded by his brother, JOHN MONOCULUS, who also was succeeded by EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN, who was Lord of Knaresborough in the reign of Henry I. and resided at the castle here,

* A carucate is as much land as may be tilled and laboured with one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto, in a year ; having meadow, pasture, and houses for the householders and cattle.

† After the siege of York, 1069, King William, in order to revenge himself on the Northumbrians, ravaged all the country between York and Durham, for sixty miles, in so merciless a manner, that the former inhabitants could not know it ; and even when the survey was taken, (sixteen years after) many of the manors remained uncultivated, and that is the reason why *vassa* so often occurs in that part of Doomsday Book, under the title Yorkshire.

as appears by his sending relief from hence to the Monks of Fountains in their great distress.*

In the year 1135, Stephen having usurped the Crown of England, in order to defend himself against any sudden invasion which he had reason enough to expect, gave all men licence to build castles upon their lands; the consequence of which was, that towards the end of that King's reign, the castles in England were said to amount to the incredible number of eleven hundred and fifteen. This proved a mistaken piece of policy, for great part of that Prince's reign passed in mutual sieges, surprises, revolts, and surrenders of fortified places, by which, at length, the very genius of the people became wholly bent on a life of spoil, robbery, and plunder; many of the nobles pretending to hold their castles for the King, and others for his enemies, lived like petty independent princes in a perpetual state of war against their neighbours, the fields lay uncultivated, and all the arts of civil life were banished.

EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN appeared in arms amongst the enemies of Stephen, espousing the cause of the Empress Maud, but not succeeding in that enterprise, he retreated into Scotland, and was present in the second line of the Scots army, at the battle of

* Burton's Monasticon, page 142.

Northallerton, in the year 1138; after which he lived to see Henry the Second ascend the throne of England, and fell fighting in his cause against the Welch in the year 1156.

ROBERT DE ESTOTVILLE succeeded Euflace, as Lord of Knaresborough, immediately on that nobleman's retreat into Scotland, and was also present in the English army at the battle of Northallerton; whose son, Robert, was one of those five English Barons that at the head of four hundred horse, surprized and took William, King of Scotland, prisoner, within sight of his own camp, near Alnwick, in the year 1174. HUGH DE MOTEVILLE, one of the four Knights that slew 'Thomas a Becket;* fled to this castle with his assistants in that act. They remained here shut up for a year; but submitting to the church, were pardoned, on condition of performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. After this it came again to the crown, and was granted by Henry III. to HUBERT DE BURGH, Earl of Kent, and MARGARET his wife, and to their heirs in fee and inheritance, rendering for the same, to the King and his heirs yearly at his Exchequer, one hundred pounds, payable at the two terms, for all services and demands.

It again escheated to the crown, and was granted

* Percussores Thomæ Becket secesserunt in occident: Angl. partes usque ad Cnaresburgh. Villam Hugonis de Motvilla.—*Leland's Collect.* vol. I, p. 286.

by the same Monarch, in the year 1257, to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who founded the priory here about this time. Richard, dying, left his estates to his son EDMOND, EARL OF CORNWALL, who died without issue, A. D. 1300.—Whereby the Earldom of Cornwall reverted to the crown, and with it also the manor of Knaresborough.

Edward the Second gave this lordship to his favourite, PIERS DE GAVESTON, with a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands here.

A. D. 1312. At this time KING EDWARD II. kept his court at York, when he ordered the walls of that city to be repaired, and all the fortresses in its vicinity to be put in a proper state of defence. The following is a copy of a mandate sent by that Monarch to William de Slingsby, keeper of the forfeited manor of the Templars at Ribston, commanding him to furnish the castle of Knaresborough with a large quantity of stores.

“ Mandatum est Willielmo de Slengesby, custodi
 “ Manerii Templariorum de Ribbestayn in comi-
 “ tatu Eboraci, in manu Regis existentis, quod de
 “ exitibus manerii prædicti habere faciat constabu-
 “ lario castri de Knaresburgh, centum quarteria
 “ frumenti, decem quarteria avenæ, viginti boves,
 “ et quater viginti multones, et duas bigas ferratas,
 “ pro

“ pro munitione castri prædicti : Et Rex sibi inde,
 “ in compoto suo de exitibus prædictis, debitam
 “ allocationem habere faciat.—Teste Rege apud
 “ Eboracum, 21 die Januarii. Per ipsum Regem,
 “ nuntiante Willielmo de Melton.”——*Rymer's*
Fædera, vol. 3, p. 219.

The same year Gaveston, being vigorously besieged by the Barons in Scarbrough castle, was compelled to surrender himself into their hands ; who soon after, contrary to the terms of capitulation, put him to death.

A. D. 1315. ROGER D'AMORIE was constable of this castle.

A. D. 1327. This castle was taken by JOHN DE LILBURN, an officer belonging to the great Earl of Lancaster, the chief and most powerful of the discontented Barons.

Orders were immediately issued by the King to NICHOLAS DE GREY, high-sheriff of the county of York, to attempt the recovery of the place. In consequence of these orders, the castle was invested, and Lilburn finding no prospect of relief, surrendered*

* John de Lilburne took the castle of Knaresburgh, the which after renderid to the King upon conditions.
Leland's Collect. v. 2, p. 550.

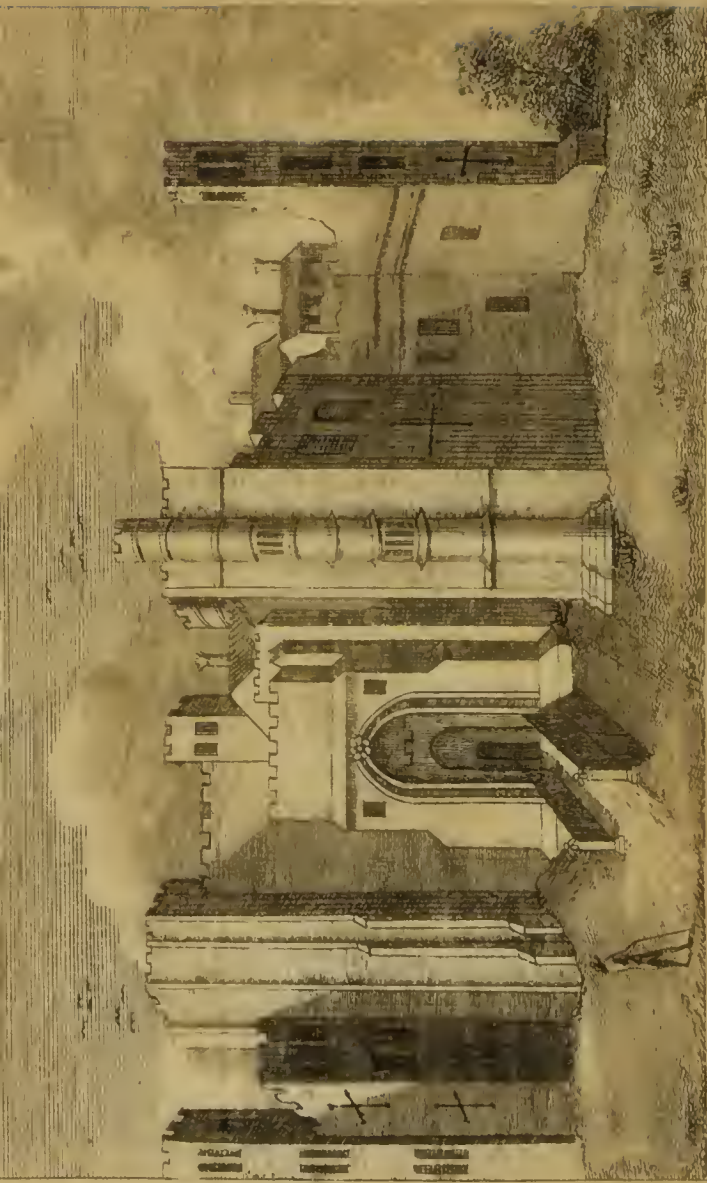
upon conditions, after maliciously burning all the records he could find in the place.

A. D. 1319. The Scots advancing into England, laid waste the country with fire and sword. At Ripon they staid three days, and received a thousand marks to spare the town, as they did also at Northallerton; but whether enraged at the opposition they met with from the castles at SKIPTON and KNARESBOROUGH, or from some other motive, certain it is, they burnt both those towns, and continuing their depredations, advanced to the walls of of YORK. After burning the suburbs of that city, they returned Northwards. WILLIAM DE MELTON, Archbishop of York, raised an army composed of clergymen, monks, and canons, husbandmen, labourers, and tradesmen, to the amount of ten thousand men. With this army the Archbishop overtook the Scots at MYTON, about eleven miles from Knareborough; a battle ensued, and the Yorkshiremen were defeated, and upwards of two thousand of them slain.* Here fell such a number of ecclesiastics, that this fight was for a long time after called the White Battle. The ravages that marked the progress of these hostile invaders, were such as generally attend an army in an enemy's country, and reduced many of the inhabitants to misery and indigence. Petitions were presented to the King

* Drake.

KNARESBOROUGH CASTLE

W. G. & N. S. 1841



from his tenants of Knareborough, and the villages around it, praying relief, and setting forth their utter inability to pay their respective rents, by reason of the destruction made by the Scots.—*Claus 12mo. Ed. 2, M. 15.*

A. D. 1371. The castle, honour, and manor of this town, with the house and cell of St. Robert, were granted by King Edward the Third to his fourth son, JOHN OF GAUNT, Duke of Lancaster; from this time it hath belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster.

A. D. 1399. Richard the Second, after his deposition, was imprisoned in this castle, as appears by the following extract from Hardyng's Chronicle :

“ The Kyng then sent Kyng Richard to Ledis,

“ There to be kepte surely in previtec ;

“ Fro thens after to Pykering went he nedis,

“ And to Knaresburgh, after led was he,

“ But to Pountefrete last, where he did de.

The place of his confinement is supposed to have been in that part of the castle called the King's tower. From length of time, and the shocks this castle had sustained in ancient wars, it appears, by a presentment made in the early part of the reign of James the First, to be in great ruin, when it is probable

B

that

that a thorough repair took place. About this period Sir Henry Slingsby also erected a building in the court of the castle, where himself and family lodged for some time.* This gentleman was high-sheriff of the county of York in the year 1611.

A. D. 1616. James the First granted this honour, castle, and lordship to Charles Prince of Wales.

A. D. 1640. This year several companies of soldiers were quartered at Knareborough, as appears by the following extract from the parish register. It is to be observed, that the Scots army were then in the North of England, and the whole country in continual alarm. Perhaps some of their roving parties were intercepted by those from Knareborough, which might occasion the following accidents.

B U R I A L S, 1640.

August 5, One soldier under Capt. Washington.
 August 6, One other soldier under Capt. Porter.
 August 8, One other soldier under Capt. Atkin.
 August 12, One other soldier under Capt. Atkin, slain.
 August 13, One other soldier of Capt. Porter's.

A. D. 1642. Lord Fairfax being posted at Wetherby, intended also to place a garrison at Knare-

* Sir Henry Slingsby's Memoirs.

borough, but was prevented at that time, as appears by the following passage in the memoirs of Colonel Sir Henry Slingsby.

“ And now my Lord Fairfax and his son began
 “ to appear in arms, and join with Hotham, who
 “ before enjoyed his house at York, though not my
 “ Lord himself, yet his son lived in the city, even
 “ when the gentlemen held their meetings for raising
 “ money and levying men, by commission of array ;
 “ when they summoned the Head Constables to give
 “ their warrants for the raising of eight thousand
 “ pounds, formerly charged upon the country, and
 “ considering how to hinder Hotham from ranging
 “ the country. The Head Constables obey, but
 “ withall putting doubts and obstacles, some real,
 “ some imaginary and devised, so that little or no-
 “ thing was effected. Sir Thomas Fairfax takes
 “ notice of all this, being in York, and seeing me as
 “ I was riding to my own house, sends his man after
 “ me in the street, desiring to speak with me, and it
 “ was to let me know he took notice, that the gen-
 “ tlemen held their meetings in York, for raising
 “ money and men, by the commission of array,
 “ which was contrary to law, and caused the coun-
 “ try to be in fear ; but he would endeavour to re-
 “ move them. I told him, I conceived that neither
 “ himself nor any of his had any cause of fear, seeing
 “ as then he had not appeared in arms, and what

“ was intended was but against Hotham, who ranged
 “ the country, and would not keep in Hull. But
 “ now you have him joined with Hotham, who, to
 “ straiten York the more, holds Selby, and keeps
 “ guard at Tadcaster and Wetherby.

“ A little before this, comes General Ruthen with
 “ twenty-two Scotch officers to go to the King,
 “ and hearing of Hotham’s being about Doncaster,
 “ sends from Wetherby to my Lord Cumberland
 “ for a convoy, my Lord desires him to come to
 “ York, and he would advise with him for the best
 “ way. When they met, it was thought by Skipton
 “ would be the safest passage, and so through Lan-
 “ cashire. I entreated General Ruthen to go by
 “ my house, Red-house; so he and all the Scotch
 “ officers lay the first night at my house, and the
 “ next day I waited on him to Knaresborough, and
 “ there provided him a guide for Skipton. Being
 “ at Knaresborough, some of my tenants acquaint
 “ me, that my Lord Fairfax intends that night to
 “ put some soldiers into the castle. Herewith I ac-
 “ quainted General Ruthen, he adviseth me to hold
 “ it myself, and draw some soldiers into it; where-
 “ upon I got the keys of the castle, caused a bed to
 “ be carried in, and that very night comes Sir Richard
 “ Hutton, and part of the train-bands, with com-
 “ mission from my Lord of Cumberland, to hold it
 “ for the King; so I resigned, and only laid in the
 “ castle

“ castle that night, and in that room and lodging
 “ built by my father, and where I had lain when I
 “ was very young, being sent for by my father.”*

SIR RICHARD HUTTON did not long remain governor of Knaresborough, he either resigned or was superseded by some other person, as we find that gentleman amongst the garrison of York, which surrendered to the forces of the Parliament on the 16th of August, 1644.

The garrison of Knaresborough, consisting of a large number of horse and foot, became a terror to the surrounding country,† infomuch, that scarce a day passed but information was received by the Parliament of the irreparable depredations and wanton barbarities committed by foraging and marauding parties of the King's horse from this town or Skipton.—After the battle of Marston Moor, and surrender of York, LORD FAIRFAX remained some time in that city, purposing to reduce the garrisons in the neighbourhood with all possible expedition. In the mean time COLONEL LAMBERT was very

* This perhaps was at the time of the discovery of the Gun Powder Plot, when a general alarm overspread the nation, and great numbers of persons retired with their families to the strong holds of the country; at which period Sir Henry was very young indeed, being born in the year 1601, and therefore but four years of age. † Vicar's Parliamentary Chronicle.

active in intercepting their straggling parties. The latter end of September, this gallant commander surprised and took prisoners a troop of horse in Craven, and soon after, at Plumpton near Knaresborough, he took 140 dragoons, three captains, and many other prisoners, together with their commander, Colonel Mac Moyler, an Irishman. About this time a party of the King's horse, from the garrisons of Knaresborough and Skipton, marched out with intent to raise the siege of Helmsley castle, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

Amongst many other sufferers from the rapacity of this garrison, Mr. George Marwood is particularly mentioned, whose house near Harrogate was totally demolished, and his property destroyed.

In the beginning of November, 1644, LORD FAIRFAX, at the head of a division of the Scotch forces, appeared before Knaresborough. Finding the garrison obstinately determined on resistance, he prepared to storm the town; and on the 12th of the same month began the attack. The garrison defended their works with spirit, but were at last obliged to retreat into the castle, after losing twenty of their men who were slain in the action.*

* Whitlock's Memorials.

Lord Fairfax being now master of the town, the castle was closely invested, and as bravely defended by the resolute garrison, who prolonged the siege till the 20th of December, when they surrendered upon honourable terms.

His Lordship found here four pieces of fine ordnance, a large store of arms, powder, and ammunition ; a considerable quantity of specie and plate to the value of fifteen hundred pounds.

A little before this time, a petition was presented to Parliament by Mrs. Bastwick, wife of Dr. John Bastwick, then a prisoner in the castle of Knareborough, praying relief for her said husband, herself, and children, which petition was favourably received, and one hundred pounds ordered to be paid to her. Soon after, Dr. Bastwick was released from his confinement, being exchanged for Colonel Huddleston. The crime laid to his charge was, his having written a book, entitled, *Flagellum Pontificus Latialium*, for which he was fined in the Star Chamber 5000*l.* and confined first in Launceston, afterwards in Scilly, then in the castle of York, and lastly in that of Knareborough.

On the 30th of April, 1646, this castle with several others were, by an order of the House of Commons,
rendered

rendered untenable.* The walls and towers have ever since been mouldering away ; yet even now the elevation of the site, and the remaining fragments of its former magnificence, strike the imagination with the idea of much strength, beauty, and importance. This castle contained near two acres and an half within its walls, which were flanked with eleven or twelve towers, these, with several other buildings that stood in the different wards or areas, afforded convenience and accommodation for a numerous garrison.

Besides the usual communication from one tower to another, there was in some places secret galleries in the middle of the wall, both which passages had their particular uses in time of war ; from the first, the approach of an enemy might be discerned, and his attacks resisted, while persons unseen, and in the greatest safety, might be sent with orders and stores through the latter. Part of the principal tower is still remaining, and appears to have been built about the time of Edward III. It consists of three stories above the keep or dungeon. The first room on the

* Journals of the House of Commons, 22 Charles I. Resolved, That the several castles of Tickhill, Sheffield, Knarlesborough, Cawood, Sandall, Boulton, Middleham, Hornsey, Mulgrave, and Crake in the county of York, being inland castles, be made untenable, and no garrisons kept or maintained in them.

ground floor, next the river, hath been from time immemorial the repository for the ancient Court records, and where they are still preserved, the keys of which are in the joint custody of the Steward of the Honour, and the Chief of the Slingsby family. Next to this, in the centre, is the Guard-Room, with a vaulted roof, supported by two massy pillars, which at the height of six feet diverge and spread all over the roof: in this room is a large fire place, and several recesses; also a small room on one side, formerly the Porter's Lodge, lighted by a cruciform slip, the upper part of which is now broken off. Through this Guard-Room was formerly the principal entrance into the castle; the outward gate was defended by a portcullis and a draw-bridge that fell across a very deep moat, facing the present Bowling-Green. Here is also a small circular staircase that led from the Guard-Room to the State-Room, so narrow that one sentinel alone might defend the passage. Next to the Guard-Room, on the same level, is the prison for debtors within the liberty of Knaresborough, which consists of two small rooms; the first is twelve feet by ten, the other seven feet square.

The second story was entirely taken up by the State-Room, commonly called the King's Chamber, lighted by one very large and beautiful gothic window. The principal entrance into this room was from the outer court, and the access to it guarded

and fortified in the strongest manner imaginable; first, through an arched portal, and a zigzag passage, you come into the vestibule, where a guard was usually placed. From hence was a stair case of stone that led into the State-Room, defended by two portcullis, some part of the grooves are yet remaining. The third, and uppermost story, consisted of one room of the same dimensions as the former; above this was the top of the tower, on which was a parapet and battlements. The height of this tower is fifty-three feet, and the breadth fifty-four; two sides of it are broken down, and on one corner, still remaining, are the evident marks of violence made by the cannon shot fired against it. What remains of this tower is so well built, and strongly cemented, that it seems to promise a long duration.

Underneath is the DUNGEON,* into which you descend by twelve steps. This room is twenty-three feet in length, and about twenty in breadth, the walls are of hewn stone, similar to those of the rest of the castle; here is an aperture for the conveyance of air, near three feet square next the room, and terminating gradually on the outside in a small point, arched all the way with stone, rendering it impossible for any human being to escape that way. The

* The Campus Sceleratus or Gallow-Hill, formerly the place of execution, is situated a little above the Dropping-Well.

roof is arched with stone, and supported by one round pillar nine feet in circumference. The only ray of light the prisoners could in all probability enjoy in this gloomy cell, was through the iron grating in the door on the top of the steps, in the enjoyment of which feeble glimmering, some of them in ancient times have amused themselves with carving rude figures on the wall, amongst which is that of an horse shoe, some resemblance of Gothic arches, and two figures of men, in the dresses worn about the time of Queen Elizabeth.

On the East side of the castle are the remains of a gateway, the grooves of the portcullis being yet discernable betwixt two semicircular pillars. These pillars, and two others on the side next the river, of beautiful workmanship, are the work of later times, and evidently placed here as buttresses to strengthen the ancient wall.

In the year 1786, some foundations were discovered on the South-side of the castle near the end of the court-house, supposed to have been the remains of a chapel. The altar, built of large stones well cemented and covered with stucco, had been ornamented with paintings, some of the colours appearing very fresh; here was also found fragments of painted glass, some human bones, and part of an iron helmet. In one part of the castle yard, is the entrance of an arched subterraneous passage leading from thence into

the moat. This no doubt was very useful during a siege, when the common entrance was strictly watched by surrounding enemies. From hence may be concluded, that this castle had all the advantages of strength and situation that could be desired, before the invention of artillery, and even after that period, was found to be a place not easily reduced. This is evinced by the great number of cannon shot of various sizes that have been and are yet frequently found on different sides of it. Placed on an eminence, projecting into the river, and from its towers commanding all the avenues into the town; nor could any one pass over either of the bridges unseen by the garrison, yet notwithstanding all its former greatness, its present condition presents us with an awful memorial of the instability of all human grandeur.

“ What does not fade? The tower that long had stood
 “ The crash of thunder, and the warring winds,
 “ Shook by the slow, but sure destroyer—Time,
 “ Now hangs in doubtful ruins o’er its base :
 “ And flinty pyramids, and walls of brass
 “ Descend : The Babylonian spires are sunk ;
 “ Achaia, Rome, and Egypt moulder down.—
 “ Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones,
 “ And tott’ring empires rush by their own weight.
 “ This huge rotundity we tread grows old ;
 “ And all those worlds that roll around the sun ;
 “ The sun himself shall die ; and ancient night
 “ Again involve the desolate abyss.”

From

From viewing these mouldering remains of pride and dominion, the eye is relieved and the mind cheered by the romantic beauties of the adjacent vale, a delicious composition of ENCLOSURES, WOODS and ROCKS; at the bottom of which a fine RIVER takes its bending course, shaded in many places with hanging wood; on one side the houses and trees ranged along the edge of the precipice with part of the town, the CHURCH, the BRIDGE, and COGHILL-HALL. On the other side, BELLMOND, with its wood and enclosures, the more elevated situation of BILTON-HALL compleat this beautiful scene, with a distant view of Brimham rocks.

R E N T S, Anno 1673.

	£.	s.	d.
The castle and manor of Knaresborough	49	11	5½
The forest of Knaresborough - -	136	13	6½
The fee of the Constable and Steward of this castle and lordship, and Ma- ster of the game in all the forests and chaces in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was	15	6	8
The Porter's fee - - - -	6	1	8

The present Steward of this Honour is the truly Noble Duke of Devonshire.

THE SEAL OF THIS HONOUR

Represents a castle in base, on an escroll four letters
that

that is E R: Q R. Over the castle, on a wreath, a dexter hand in armour, couped at the wrist, holding a branch of oak. Date 1611.

The family of KNARESBURGH were of great antiquity here; they bore for their arms, argent, a lion rampant gules, ducally crowned or, on a bordure fable, eight bezants.

ROGER DE KNARESBURGH mentioned in a grant made to the Abbey of Fountains.

ROBERT DE KNARESBURGH one of the Monks at Bolton, in the year 1553.

JOHN KNARESBURGH, vicar of Knarefborough, obit 1561.

PETER KNARESBURGH, obit 1574.

FRANCIS KNARESBURGH, obit 1588.

The last person of this name remembered here, was HELEN KNARESBURGH, married to Mr. Samuel Green, Master of the Grammar School at Knarefborough, she died in the year 1733.

*MICHAEL DE KNARESBURGH was living in the city of Havannah, in the year 1783.

The

* After the conclusion of the war in 1783, Prince William Henry visited the city of Havannah in his way to England, Don Solano the Spanish Admiral, entertained the Prince and his suite with all possible politeness, the principal Spanish officers being present, one of whom entering into discourse with Mr. William Ackroyd, an English officer and one of the Prince's attendants, informed him in the course of their conversation, that
his

The family of BYRNAND were for many ages seated at Knarefborough, they bore for their arms, azure, on a bend argent, 3 escallops of the first.

JOHN BYRNAND of Knarefborough, married ———, had issue Francis; and Ellen, married to Mr. Robert Pilkington.

FRANCIS BYRNAND of Knarefborough, Esq; married ———, had issue William.

WILLIAM BYRNAND of Knarefborough, Esq; married Grace, daughter of Sir William Ingilby of Ripley, Knight, had issue Robert.

ROBERT BYRNAND of Knarefborough, Esq; married Anne, daughter of Thomas Slingsby of Scriven, Esq; had issue William and Robert.

WILLIAM BYRNAND of Knarefborough, Esq; married ———, had issue Grace his daughter and sole heir, married to Sir Ralph Babthorpe of Babthorpe, in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, Knight.

ROBERT BYRNAND of Knarefborough, Esq; (brother of William) married Anne, daughter of Richard Norton of Norton Conyers, in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, Esq.

WILLIAM BYRNAND, Esq; was Recorder of York, 1573.

The family mansion was situated at the end of

his ancestors were English, and came from a town in Yorkshire called Knarefburgh; that he was a merchant and colonel of a battalion of militia. His address, Don Miguel Knarefburg of Knarefburg in Yorkshire.

the

the High-street leading towards York, and though lately rebuilt, still retains the name of Byrnand-Hall.

The family of RHODES, anciently resident at Knareborough, bore for their arms, argent on a cross engrailed between four lions rampant, gules, as many bezants. Crest—a leopard sejant or, spotted fable, collarred and ringed argent.

The family of ROUNDELL formerly resided at Knareborough and Scriven, where they are still possessed of a considerable estate. Their arms are or, a fess gules, between three rown trees, (or mountain ashes) vert.

The family of WARNER formerly of Knareborough, bore for their arms, or, a bend engrailed between six roses gules, barbed proper.

In the town are several very good inns, a spacious Market-place, and neat Market-cross built by the inhabitants in the year 1719. The market is on Wednesdays, and plentifully supplied with every kind of provisions. Here are also the following fairs, viz. The first Wednesday after January 13. The first Wednesday after March 12; May 6, unless the same happen to be on a Sunday, and then the day after. The first Wednesday after August 12. The first Tuesday after October 10. The first Wednesday after December 10. The statutes for hiring servants,

servants, on Wednesday before November 22. The town hath been long a royal franchise, governed by the Steward of the Honour, and a free jury. The Toll-booth or Court-house, sixty-six feet long and twenty-four wide, was rebuilt in the year 1785. The following is a presentment made in the reign of James the First.

“ The King hath a court holden, and times with-
 “ out memory of man hath been holden and kept,
 “ for his Majesty and his noble progenitors, within
 “ the borough of Knaresborough, known by the
 “ name of the Borough Court, at which court the
 “ borough-men and all their ancestors use and always
 “ have used to do their suits and services, and there
 “ are two courts holden there yearly, called Head
 “ Courts ; the one kept after Michaelmas, and the
 “ other after Easter, at which courts all the said
 “ burgessees do their services, or otherwise, in default
 “ of appearance, they are ammerced, and for their
 “ default pay sometimes twopence, and sometimes
 “ fourpence ; and there is upon Monday every 15th
 “ day, a court kept for trials, and when any trial is,
 “ as many of the inhabitants there, as shall be sum-
 “ moned, do appear there for trial of cause ; and the
 “ said burgessees do no other suit or service to any
 “ other court, save only at the two Sheriff tornis
 “ yearly holden for his Majesty, within the castle of
 “ Knaresborough, after the terms allowed yearly ;
 “ and a jury is impannelled of the inhabitants within

“ the said borough, by the bailiff of the said borough,
 “ and the said jury is there sworn as other juries
 “ are, and do make their presentments accordingly.”

*The bounds of the Borough, as taken from the said
 presentment, are as follow :*

“ Beginning at a channel called Frogmire-Dike,
 “ on the North side of the borough, cometh from
 “ thence up the town all Eastward, boundeth on
 “ the North on the King’s demesne, and so striketh
 “ to the Bondhold, late Dearlove’s, and now Chri-
 “ stopher Dowgill’s, and so by a house in the tenure
 “ of Thomas Pickering, and down that lane into
 “ Gracious-street, and so down by a Bondhold, late
 “ Dearlove’s, now Sir Henry Slingsby’s, to March-
 “ bridge, and from thence back again to a burgage
 “ in Briggate, now Wray’s or Whiter’s, and so up a
 “ street called Briggate, and along on the West of a
 “ parcel of ground called Castle-Ings, and so by the
 “ Old Borough-Dike, adjoining on the Castle-Garth,
 “ to the mills of Knaresborough, and from the
 “ mills of Knaresborough up the water of Nidd
 “ to the sand bed, and from thence to the Ma-
 “ nor-house of the parsonage by a house of Wil-
 “ liam Millet’s, being a parsonhold tenement, and
 “ so by the West side of the parsonage close, and so
 “ along the North side of the Church-yard, and so
 “ up the Vicarage-lane to the High-street, called
 “ the Borough-street, and down that street directly
 “ North to the channel of Frogmire-Dike aforesaid.

“ There

“ There is within this township a prebend, the
 “ incumbent of this prebend, or his farmer, hath at
 “ his prebend house two several times in the year
 “ for the most part kept a court leet, and hath divers
 “ messuages, cottages, lands, and tenements to this
 “ prebend belonging who are his own tenants and
 “ copyholders in Knareborough and Arkendale,
 “ and claimeth and occupieth divers lands within
 “ the fields of Knareborough, Scriven, and Arken-
 “ dale by the right of the said prebend, and do pre-
 “ sent all offences done within the prebendary lands
 “ at those courts, this prebend is of the church of
 “ St. Peter in York, and holdeth of St. Peter.”

A considerable manufacture of linen has been
 carried on here for many ages, and is at present in a
 flourishing condition. The length of each piece is
 twenty yards, breadth thirty-five inches; the prices
 from thirteen shillings and sixpence to thirty shillings
 —upwards of one thousand of these pieces are ma-
 nufactured in this town and neighbourhood each
 week. Sheetings are also manufactured here, some
 of which are twenty-four yards in length, and nine
 eighths in breadth; others twenty-six or twenty-eight
 yards in length, and five quarters in breadth, all
 varying in price according to the comparative dif-
 ference in the fineness of each.*

* The linen manufacture was introduced into Eng-
 land by the Flemings, under the protection of Henry III.
 A. D. 1253.

The C H U R C H

Is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and was anciently a rectory, but in the year 1230, became united to the prebend of Bickhill in the cathedral of York. This impropriation was made by Archbishop Walter Grey in lieu of an estate in York granted by the Dean and Chapter to the said Archbishop; it is within the deanery of Boroughbridge and diocese of Chester, LORD LOUGHBOROUGH is patron, and its present value is 300*l.* per annum; rated in the King's books at 9*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*; yearly tenths 18*s.* 11¼*d.* In the beginning of the reign of Henry III. this church with its chapels were given to the priory of Nostel, but afterwards became part of the prebend as above. The greatest part of the present building does not appear to be much older than the reformation, particularly the walls of the nave and the West front; the East front and steeple are of a more ancient date.

On the South buttress of the West front are these words carved on a single stone :

Christ who died upon the rood,
Grant us grace our end be good.

On the South wall, over the porch, is the representation of the cross, similar to that worn on the
breasts

breasts of the Monks of the Trinitarian Order; which appearances seem to favour the opinion, that the church hath been repaired out of the ruins of the priory, and that the stone with the above lines originally belonged to the chapel of the Holy Cross.

On an altar tomb near the choir door, are the following inscriptions: Mary, eldest daughter of Peter Roundell of Scriven, married to Simon Warner, of Knaresborough, twenty five years, to whom she bare four children, three sons and one daughter. Departed the 11th of June, 1674, aged 45.

*Vita caduca vale salveto vita perennis,
Corpus terra tegit, spiritus alta petit.*

SIMON WARNER, Gent.
September 7, 1663, aged 56.

WARNER

ANAGR.

URNA VER.

*Tam sacri cineris de pignore custos,
Usque recens vere hæc floreat urnæ novo.*

On the roof, over the middle aisle, are the arms of the Slingsbys, and crest of the Percys: both families appear to have been benefactors to this church.

The STEEPLE is founded on four large pillars, each composed of clusters of round columns, supporting
four

four very beautiful arches, much superior to those in the body of the church. Here is a musical peal of eight bells, the tenor weighs twenty hundred weight, whereon is inscribed—*Procul este profani*.—The Rev. THOMAS COLLINS, vicar, JOHN INMAN and JAMES YOUNG, church-wardens. These bells were hung in the year 1774 ; at which time several pieces of half-burnt wood were taken out of the wall of the steeple, supposed to have been the ends of timber that had been destroyed by fire ; the only account we have of any such accident here, was anno 1318, when the Scots carried fire and sword through all these Northern parts, and this town with the church was involved in one general conflagration. The curious paintings on glass, that once adorned the windows, are nearly destroyed, particularly that (referred to in the history of St. Robert) of a man plowing with a deer, some broken and ill-joined fragments of which may yet be discerned in a window on the North side of the church. The pews in the body of the church were erected in the year 1730.

On the North wall, is a monument to the memory of John Watson, brother of George Watson of Bilton Park, Esq; who died in 1753, aged 31.

Against a pillar in the North transept, is a marble monument to the memory of James Whitefoord, Esq; of Dunduff in Airedshire, North Britain, who died July 29, 1785.

In a small window at the West end of the church painted on glass, are the following arms: Azure, a fesse or, between three doves argent.

On a window in the North aisle—a bend with three escallops, for Byrmand.

Against the South wall is a neat marble monument, to the memory of Gregory Rhodes, Esq; who died in 1766.

The O R G A N

Is a very good one, having ten stops, viz. two diapasons, one principal, one twelfth, one fifteenth, one tierce, one fusquealtra, one cornet, one trumpet, and one bassoon, containing in all seven hundred and ninety pipes. A pedal takes off the loud stops to form the choir organ, which consists of the diapason and bassoon; another pedal makes the whole organ swell with wonderful effect. This instrument was procured by a general subscription, built by Mr. John Donaldson of Newcastle upon Tyne, and first used in divine service on Sunday April 20, 1788.

The screen that separates the choir from the body of the church is pierced with the figures of the lighted torch, the rose, and trefoil, each having a symbolical allusion to some particular part of ancient worship. On each side the choir is a small chapel; that on
the

the South was formerly the place of interment for the Plumptions of Plumptre, though no traces now remain here of that ancient family, except their arms painted on glass in the window. In the South wall are two apertures adorned with Gothic ornaments, but neither effigy nor inscription remains in either of them. A pedestal projecting from the wall, and over it the remains of a very neat canopy of tabernacle work, mark the place where once an image stood ; perhaps the Patron Saint. Opposite to this is the chapel belonging to the Slingsby family, wherein are some monuments well executed.

On an altar tomb, are placed fine and whole length figures of Sir FRANCIS SLINGSBY and his LADY, the only sister of Thomas and Henry Earls of Northumberland ; he died the fourth of August, 1600. This pair had twelve children, nine sons and three daughters.

A whole length figure of Sir WILLIAM SLINGSBY, exceedingly well executed, standing in a niche, his left hand leaning on his sword, the right on his shield of arms, died 1634.

A whole length figure in white marble standing in a niche and wrapt up in wet drapery ; this is, probably, the monument of THOMAS SLINGSBY, Esq; who was drowned in the river Nid, aged 28 ; he was the son of the first mentioned Sir Francis.

On a large thick stone of black marble is the following inscription:

S A N C T I R O B E R T I.

HUC SAXUM ADVECTUM EST.

SUB EODEMQ; NUNC JACET HIC

HENRICUS SLINGSBY, HENRICI FILIUS

CUI E PARLIAMENTO EJECTO

ET EX PLEBISCITO BONIS OMNIBUS EXUTO

NIHIL ALIUD SUPERERAT.

QUAM UT VELLE ANIMAM SUAM SALVAM ESSE

PASSUS EST ANNO ÆTATIS SUE LVII.

SEXTO IDUS JUNIAS ANNOQ; CHRISTI MDCLVIII.

FIDEI IN REGEM LEGSQ; PATRIAS CAUSA.

NON PERIIT SED AD MELIORES SEDES TRANSLATUS EST

A TYRANNO CROMWELLIO CAPITE MULCTATUS..

POSUIT THOMAS SLINGSBY, BARONS. NON DEGENER

NEPOS. ANNO ÆRE CHRISTI.

MDCXCIII.*

On entering the chancel, observe on either hand the remaining seats with desks before them, formerly appropriated to the use of the choir, which might have been composed of such of the parishioners as chose to sing.

* This gentleman wrote a diary of occurrences and observations from the year 1638 to 1648, which hath not yet been printed, though it abounds with curious matter, and records to posterity that the writer was a person of the strictest piety, probity, and fortitude.

On the South side of the communion table, in the wall of the church, is the water bason, and near that a seat, where the officiating priests sat at intervals during the solemnity of high mass.

On the North side is a grave stone of black marble, with the arms of the Stockdales, well executed, under which, are inscriptions to the memory of the following persons :

THOMAS STOCKDALE, obit	1653
WILLIAM STOCKDALE	1693
CHRISTOPHER STOCKDALE	1713
WILLIAM STOCKDALE	1739

Within the rails.

ELIZABETH STOCKDALE, obit	1694
CATHERINE WALTERS	1705

There are no other remarkable monuments here, except one, near the dial post in the church-yard, it is a low altar tomb, the inscription on its sides seems to have been elegantly cut in the large church text, but so defaced as to be quite illegible.

“ How vain are pyramids and motto’d stones,
 “ And monumental trophies rais’d on high !
 “ For time confounds them, with the crumbling bones
 “ That mix’d in hasty graves unnotic’d lie.”

In

In the list of the names and valuations of the benefices within this diocese, in Stevens's *Monasticon*, vol. 1, page 53, the vicarage of Knaresborough is valued at forty marks per annum, and the prebend at forty-four pounds per annum. The chantry of Mary Magdalen in this church, founded by William Staple, of the yearly value of 4l. 13s. 3d. The chantry of St. John the Baptist, in the said parish, of the yearly value of 5l. 2s. 4d. The chantry of the Virgin Mary, 2l. 16s. 8d.

	Feet
Length of the church from East to West is	123
Length of the North and South aisles - -	75
Length of the cross aisle - - - -	75
Height of the roof - - - -	35
Height of the steeple - - - -	75

The singular mode of solemnizing marriages that took place in 1653 during Cromwell's administration, was strictly observed here for near four years, during which time, sixty eight couple were married by the civil magistrate; the banns were published on three separate days before the marriage, sometimes at the market cross; and sometimes in the church.

VICARS of KNARESBOROUGH.

JOHN SILVERSIDES, who had been a chantry priest,
 obit 1560.

JOHN KNARESBOROUGH, obit	——	1561
PERCIVAL BROADBELT, obit	——	1616
WILLIAM BROADBELT, instituted	——	1616
ABRAHAM RHODES, ditto	——	1636
ROGER ATEY	——	1642
resigned	——	1645
MATTHEW BOOTH, instituted	——	1645
JOHN LEVET	——	1668
LANE ASH	——	1692
JOSHUA GLOVER	——	1716
THOMAS COLLINS	——	1735
died July 21	——	1788
ANDREW CHEAP, instituted	——	1788

The places of public worship in this town, besides the church, are the PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL in Windsor-lane, first founded by LADY HEWLEY; relict of Sir JOHN HEWLEY of Bell-Hall near York, who left the rents of Hay-Park, near Knaresborough, for pious uses. The present edifice was erected at the expence of Mrs. THORNTON, the lady of JOHN THORNTON, Esq; of Clapham in Surry, in the year 1778.

The QUAKER'S MEETING HOUSE in Gracious-street, erected in the year 1701.

The FREE SCHOOL,

Situated on the South East side of the church-yard,

yard, was endowed by the Rev. Robert Chandler, D. D. of Goldsborough, in the year 1616. The present building was erected by subscription, anno 1741.

Over the door is this inscription :

Hoc Gymnasium Impensis
Collatitiis extractum fuit.
Anno Domini, M,D,CC,XLI.

Mr. ANTHONY ACHAM of Holborn, London, left to the poor of Knaresborough, in the year 1638, the sum of six pounds per annum, to be distributed in bread the last Sunday in every second month.

JOHN LORD CRAVEN, (descended from the Cra-
vens of Appletreewick) left to the poor of Knares-
borough in the year 1647, the sum of two hundred
pounds.*

Mr. WILLIAM CARTER left to the poor of the
parish of Knaresborough, in the year 1699, one close,
lying in Scriven fields, called Carmires, containing
two acres and one rood or thereabouts.

THOMAS RICHARDSON, M. D. in the year 1765,

* Which money was laid out in lands at Scotton,
that now lets for 34l. per annum.

left

left for the education of thirty boys and girls belonging to the township of Knaresborough, and for putting them out apprentice, the sum of twelve hundred and forty two pounds.

Mr. ANDREW HOLDEN, in the year 1707, left to the poor of Knaresborough twenty pounds.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Were begun here on the 30th of January, 1785, when near five hundred children were entered on this truly laudable establishment.

This town was summoned to send members to Parliament, in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary 1553, from which time it has returned two representatives. The right of election being in the holders of burgage tenures, of which the number in 1611 was eighty eight.

- 1641 *A new writ for election in room of Mr. Henry Benson, rendered incapable ever to sit, for granting protections to divers persons who were not his menial servants: Mr. Dearlove, his son-in-law, unduly elected.
- 1642 Sir William Constable's election declared good, and return amended.

* Whitworth's succession of Parliaments.

- 1645 New writ in the room of Sir Henry Slingsby,
Bart.
- 1660 William Stockdale and Hugh Bethell
- 1661 Sir John Croftland and William Thompson
- 1678 Sir Thomas Slingsby and William Stockdale
- 1681 The same the same
- 1685 Sir Henry Slingsby the same
- 1688 Double return, petitions of Thomas Fawkes,
Esq; and Lord Latimer referred: Report, resolved,
that Mr. Fawkes is duly elected.
- 1689 Double return, petitions of Thomas Fawkes,
Esq; and Sir Henry Slingsby, referred: Report,
made right of election agreed to be in the burgage-
holders. Resolved, that Mr. Fawkes is duly
elected, return amended.
- 1690 Thomas Fawkes and Christopher Stockdale
- 1695 Robert Byerley and Christopher Stockdale
- 1698 The same the same
- 1701 The same the same
- 1702 The same the same
- 1705 The same the same
- 1708 The same the same
- 1710 The same the same
- 1711 New writ in the room of Robert Byerley,
made a Commissioner for keeping the Privy Seal.
- 1713 New writ in the room of Christopher Stock-
dale, Esq; deceased.
- Henry Slingsby and Francis Fawkes
- 1714 Earl of Montrath and Robert Hitch

- 1715 Petition of several burgesſes referred ; leave
given to withdraw it.
- 1720 New writ in the room of the Earl of Mon-
trath, deceased.
- 1722 Richard Arundell and Sir Henry Slingsby
- 1726 New writ in the room of Richard Arundell,
Eſq; made Maſter and Worker of the Mint.
- 1727 Richard Arundell and Sir Henry Slingsby
- 1734 The ſame the ſame
- 1741 The ſame the ſame
- 1744 New writ in the room of Richard Arundell,
Eſq; made one of the Lords of the Treafury.
- 1746 New writ in the room of Richard Arundell,
Eſq; made Treafurer of the Chamber.
- 1747 Richard Arundell, Eſq; and Sir Henry Slingsby,
Bart.
- 1748 New writ in the room of Richard Arundell,
Eſq; made Clerk of the Pipe.
Richard Arundell, Eſq; and Sir Henry Slingsby
- 1758 New writ in the room of Richard Arundell,
Eſq; deceased.
- Rt Hon. Robt. Boyle, Eſq; and Sir Henry Slingsby.
- 1761 Lord John Cavendiſh and Sir Henry Slingsby
- 1763 New writ in the room of Sir Henry Slingsby,
Bart. deceased.
- 1765 Sir Anthony Abdy and Lord John Cavendiſh
- 1768 Sir Anthony Abdy and R. B. Walsingham
- 1774 The ſame the ſame
- 1775 Rt Hon. I. d G. H. Cavendiſh the ſame
- 1780 Lord Duncannon the ſame

1781 James Hare, Esq; in the room of the Hon.
 Mr. Walsingham, lost on board the Thunderer
 1784 Lord Duncannon and James Hare, Esq; -

The R I V E R N I D D*

Which runs close by this town, takes its rise at the upper end of Nidd's-Dale, or Netherdale, about thirty miles North West of this place, and after running a considerable way from its fountain, again enters the earth by a wide and rocky cavern; then taking a subterraneous course of some miles, again emerges to the light by two issues, whose waters are soon after united; and passing by RAMSGILL, PATELEY-BRIDGE, HAMPSTHWAITE, KILLINGHALL, RIPLEY, KNARESBOROUGH, RIBSTON, WALSHFORD, COWTHORP, HUNSINGORE, CATTLE, and MOOR-MONCKTON, loses itself in the OUSE near NUN-MONCKTON, after a course of upwards of fifty miles through a deep rocky channel, often hid in the depth and obscurity of woods. Salmon are frequently found in different parts of this river, some of which have weighed thirty-six pounds. Pike also are found in most parts of it, but particularly about RIBSTON where one of these fish was caught that weighed near twenty pounds.

* The word Nidd, amongst the Celtæ, signified *under*, *below*, or *covered*.

The perch are from half a pound to three pounds each. Trout are found in all parts of the river, but chiefly in the vale of SCORTON, from half a pound to three pounds weight each. Here are also smelts, chub, dace, willow-blade, eels, barbel, ombre, gudgeons, &c.

It appears by Patent, 18. Edw. II. A. D. 1325, that this river either was made navigable from its junction with the Ouse to Knaresborough, or that it was intended, as the above patent recites certain customs to be taken for all goods brought here by water.

Whether this navigation was ever compleated, does not fully appear, but certain it is that such an improvement in these days would be attended with numerous advantages to the public in general.

An act of Parliament was obtained some years ago for the better supplying this town with river water, which on account of its elevated situation rendered the common method of conveying that necessary article difficult and expensive. After many unforeseen delays, this useful improvement is now compleated.

Annexed to the water works is a paper mill, where that business is carried on with success by Mr. John Lomas.

The

The Jews formerly had a synagogue here, situated near the Market-place, where some old buildings still retain the name. Great numbers of this people were in England during the reign of Edward the Confessor. William the Conqueror and his son Rufus granted them several privileges; Henry II. allowed them a burial place on the outside of every city, before which they were obliged to carry their dead from every part of the kingdom to the only place of interment allowed them near London. Thus encouraged, the Jews settled in every city and trading town throughout England, till at length growing by trade and usury exceeding rich, their riches excited the envy of both Prince and people, who, as often as they could find an excuse for that purpose, plundered them without remorse. In the first year of the reign of Richard I. no less than 1500 of these miserable people were massacred at York, besides great numbers in other places, who fell by the hands of an infatuated and brutal populace. Notwithstanding these severe outrages, they soon became again very numerous in different parts of the kingdom; and during the disturbances in the reign of Henry III. they had, by bribing the King's council, been admitted to all the privileges of Christian natives; they purchased houses, lands, and manors; sat on juries, enjoyed seisin and the wardship of Christian heirs, together with the right of presentation to livings. But in the succeeding reign, an act was passed, to disqualify all Jews from

holding fee or freehold, and to prevent their lending money on usury to Christians under the severest penalties: Soon after, a great number of them were executed for diminishing the coin of the kingdom; and in the year 1290, a proclamation was made for seizing all their estates, and the whole community was for ever banished the kingdom, to the number of sixteen thousand five hundred and eleven.

A. D. 1738. A Jewish phylactery was found in the castle of Knaresborough, with an inscription in Hebrew, which was preserved in the manuscripts of Roger Gale, Esq;* and is a recital of part of the sixth chapter of Deuteronomy, viz. from the beginning of the fourth verse to the end of the ninth.

About the year 1700, two men clearing a piece of ground in a place called the Castle-ings, on the South side, and near the edge of the Castle-moat, discovered a piece of metal which proved to be part of an iron helmet; after being carefully dug up, they found it to contain a large quantity of silver coins, and in the midst, carefully wrapt in wool, was a quantity of gold coins.

About the year 1756, a large quantity of silver coin was found in a field near the high road, about half way betwixt Knaresborough and Scotton-Moor.

* Communicated by George Allan, Esq; F. A. S.

In the year 1762, as a workman was digging a cellar, on the North side of the Market-place, he discovered a small earthen vessel filled with gold coins, chiefly of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. It is very probable that this treasure had been secreted during the civil wars in the reign of Charles the First.

Several Roman coins have been found here, particularly of the Emperors CLAUDIUS and CONSTANTINE, as they were found in the vicinity of the castle, it confirms the opinion that here was a fortress, in the time of the Romans. Copper and brass coins or tokens of different sizes and impressions are frequently found in the gardens about the town; several of which appear to have been struck at Nurenburch, and probably brought into England in Queen Mary's reign. Tradesmen's tokens are also very frequently found here, whose different inscriptions and devices show them to have been the particular coinage of individuals in this borough; in the centre of one of them is a crown, and round it these letters, ARON LOWCOCK; on the reverse in the centre is A:L, and round it, OF KNASBROUGH. It appears that from and during the reign of Queen Elizabeth to that of King Charles the Second, the tradesmen in general, that is, all that pleased, coined small money, or tokens for the benefit and convenience of trade. This being struck for necessary change, the figure and device was various, and the materials of lead, tin, copper or brass.

Every

Every community, tradesman, or tradeswoman that issued this useful kind of specie, were obliged to take it again when brought to them, and therefore in large towns where many sorts of them were current, a tradesman kept a sorting box, into the partitions of which he put the money of the respective tradesman, and at proper times, when he had a large quantity of one persons money, he sent it to him and got it changed into silver; and in this manner they proceeded till the year 1672, when King Charles II. having struck a sufficient quantity of half-pence and farthings for the exigencies of commerce, the *nummorum famuli* were superseded, and these practices of the tradesmen were no longer useful or necessary.

Several coins or medals of brass have been found lately, something larger than a shilling, on one side are the figures of David and Jonathan, the former resting on his harp, the latter on his bow; round the margin a Latin inscription, being a recital of a passage in the first of Samuel, chap. 20, verse 42. On the reverse is the representation of Joab killing Amasa, the inscription from the second of Samuel, chap. 20. verse 9. No date on either side.

At the breaking out of the rebellion in the year 1745, the gentlemen of this county, ever distinguished for their loyalty to their King, and steady attachment
to

to the rights and liberties of Englishmen, entered into an association for the public defence, amongst whom William Thornton, Esq; of Thornville, distinguished himself in so particular a manner by raising a company of soldiers, and marching at their head against the rebels into the mountains of Scotland, as procured him the thanks, applause, and esteem of every well-wisher to the constitution. The inhabitants of Knareborough, desirous to testify their gratitude for such eminent services, entreated his acceptance of a silver table, on which was engraven as follows :

ON THE UPPER SIDE.

Gulielmo Thornton, Arm.

Qui cum Cohorte Militum

Sumptu suo non mediocri

Sustentata

Pro Rege et Patria

In Scotia contra Rebelles

Improbissima Hyeme

Belli periculis

Sese magnanimiter

Obtulit

A^o Dom. MDCCXLV.

Ebor

o : m : e

D : D.

ON

ON THE LOWER SIDE.

Gulielmo Thornton, Arm.
 Qui cum Cohorte Militum
 Sumptu suo non mediocri
 Sustentata
 Pro Rege et Patria
 Contra Scotos monticulos
 Bellum intestinum molientes
 Improbissima Hyeme
 Relicta Conjuge*
 Belli Periculis
 Sese magnam†iter
 Obtulit
 Anno D'ni MDCCXLV
 Burgus Knaresburgensis
 Ebor
 O : M : E
 D D

The table is two feet in diameter, and now in the possession of Lieut. Colonel Thomas Thornton, of Thornville, son of the above gentleman.

* After the defeat at Culloden, Mr. Thornton and his lady went to court, where being seen by the King, who had noticed Mrs. Thornton, he was thus accosted by the Monarch; "Mr. Thornton, I have been told of the services you have rendered to your country, and your attachment to me and my family, and have held myself obliged to you for both; but I was never able to estimate the degree of the obligation till now, that I see the lady whom you left behind you."

† A mistake in the original for *magnanimiter*.

The

The DROPPING WELL;

O R,

PETRIFYING SPRING,

Is situated in the LONG-WALK close by the river. This spring rises at some distance, and runs part of the way under-ground before it comes upon the rock, which is sixteen or seventeen feet high, and as it bends in a circular projection from the bottom to the top, in such a manner that its brow hangs over four or five feet, the water does not run down the side, but drops very fast from thirty or forty places into a basin, which it has hollowed in the ground, and every drop creates a musical kind of tinkling, which is, probably, owing to the concavity of the rock. Here are seen several pieces of moss, birds nests with their eggs, and a variety of other articles, some of them very curious, which have been incrusted or petrified by this water; and tradition tells us, that near this rock the famous Yorkshire sybil, MOTHER SHIPTON, was born. From the Dropping-well, the walk extends along the river side to HIGH-BRIDGE; and as the river circles very much, you have every ten or twenty yards a new point of view, which, though composed of the same objects, is surprisingly diversified and variegated. From some parts of this walk are seen, on the opposite hill, the venerable ruins of the CASTLE, the HERMITAGE, &c.

G

with

with a charming intermixture of ROCKS and TREES, over which, part of the TOWER of KNARESBOROUGH CHURCH makes its appearance: Upon the whole, it is a place where nature hath elegantly disposed every ingredient she could bestow to form a chearful and pleasing scene, and yet capable of great improvement. Returning from the Dropping-well and repassing the bridge, turn on the right by the side of the river, near which at the foot of a high rock is

St. ROBERT'S CHAPEL.

On the one side of the entrance, under a shade of spreading ivy, is the figure of a KNIGHT TEMPLAR,* cut in the rock, in the act of drawing his sword to defend the place from the violence of rude intruders. The chapel is elegantly hollowed out of the solid rock, its roof and altar beautifully adorned with Gothic ornaments, behind the altar is a large niche where formerly stood an image, and on each side is a place for the Holy Water; here are also the figures of three heads, designed, as is supposed, for an emblematical allusion to the Order of the Monks of the once neighbouring priory; by some of whom they were probably cut; the order was stiled *Sanctæ Trinitatis*. At some distance is another head, said

- * Carv'd on the rock, and near the door,
An armed warrior stands;
Who seems to guard the sacred place
From rude and hostile hands.



S^t Robert's Chapel
KNARESBOROUGH

to represent that of John the Baptist, to whom this chapel is said to have been dedicated. In the floor is a cavity where formerly some ancient relic was deposited. The chapel is ten feet six inches long, nine feet wide, and seven feet six inches high.

Near this place are several dwellings scooped out of the rock, that are at present, and have been inhabited by families from time immemorial, some consisting of several apartments accommodated with chimneys, windows, and other conveniences fashioned out of the rock with great ingenuity; these kind of habitations are the most ancient of any in this island, or perhaps in the world.

ST. ROBERT, the reputed founder of this chapel, was the son of Tooke Flower, mayor of York, in the reign of Richard the First, being remarkable from his youth for learning and piety, and after having spent some years in the Monasteries of Whitby and Fountains, was made Abbot of New Minster in Northumberland, which dignity he soon after relinquished, and repaired to a solitary hermitage amongst the rocks at Knaresborough; after living here some time, a rich matron, probably a Lady of the Percy family, gave him the chapel of St. Hilda, situated at a place now called St. Hile's Nook,* with some

* This place is still called Chapel Field; part of the foundation of the chapel yet remains.

land adjoining; here he led a life of the greatest austeri-ty, and the fame of his sanctity became uni-versal; William Estotville, Lord of Knareborough, from being his persecutor became his benefactor, and gave him all the land from his cell to Grimbald-bridge; King John also gave him forty acres of land in Swinesco.

Numerous and extraordinary are the miracles said to have been performed by him. Such as taming wild beasts, causing deer to become so tractable as to yield their necks to the yoke, and assist in the ser-vices of agriculture, and some others too extraor-dinary to mention. Notwithstanding which, it is certain, that while he resided at Fountains Abbey, he was indefatigable in labour, diligent in reading and meditation, devout in prayer, wise in council, and eloquent in speech.

After living to a great age, a remarkable example of piety and benevolence, he died beloved and la-mented by all that knew him. After his decease, the Monks of Fountains desiring to have his remains interred in their monastery, brought him their habit, and would have taken his body away by force, had they not been prevented by a company of armed men sent for that purpose from the castle. He was interred in the chapel of the Holy Cross at Knarebo-rough. A man so famed for sanctity, received every posthumous honour that his survivors could bestow.

Matthew

Matthew Paris observes, that in the year 1209, the fame of Robert the hermit of Knaresborough, was universal, and that a medicinal oil flowed from his tomb.

Eodem anno 1209, Claruit fama Roberti Hermitæ apud Knaresburgh, cuius tumba oleum emissæ dicitur.

In the Harleian Catalogue, No. 3775, Vita Roberti de Knaresburgh, per Richard Stodeley, scripta.

On the top of the CLIFF, above the CHAPEL of St. ROBERT, is a path, leading along the edge of the PRECIPICE, commanding a wide-extended prospect of all the variety of pleasing objects that a well-cultivated country can furnish; many of the beauties of the vale below are also seen from hence with peculiar advantage. The principal view is from the point of a rock that overhangs the garden before St. Robert's Chapel.* The HOUSES and GARDENS on one

* Where a house hath been formed out of the rock in a most curious manner by a poor weaver and his son, who were sixteen years in compleating it, they not only formed the interior of the dwelling, but cut the cliff into terraces rising above each other and extending on both sides of the house along the edge of the precipice; these terraces, planted with shrubs and flowers, forming very agreeable walks. The most convenient entrance into this singular mansion is from the Abbey Field, through a door opening into the garret, from whence, by

one side, rising in gradation above each other. The HILLY GROUNDS on the other side, wooded to the water's edge. The RIVER winding out of sight. The BRIDGE, and particularly the LITTLE ISLAND covered with verdure, render this view the most romantic and pleasing that imagination can conceive.

From St. Robert's chapel to the PRIORY is about half a mile, the RIVER on one side, and the BLEACHING GROUNDS on the other ; at the end of which a most delightful avenue presents itself, on one side is a row of lofty trees, through which the river appears like the glossy surface of a mirror, and on the other a range of rocks, partly concealed by WOOD and natural FESTOONS of pendant IVY, the view is terminated by a small but elegant house, so charmingly situated as to form a compleat picture of rural elegance. This house stands within the precincts of

The P R I O R Y,

Founded here by the great Earl of Cornwall, about the year 1257, for a society of Friars of the Order of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives ; they wore white robes, with a cross red and blue upon their breasts ; their revenues were divided into three parts, viz. one for their own sup-

by a flight of steps, passing the different apartments, you descend into the kitchen.

port ;

port; a second, to relieve the poor; and a third part to redeem such Christian captives as were, or should be, taken by the infidels.

On this house was conferred all the possessions of St. Robert and his successor Ivo, as will appear by the following charter of the 5th of Edward II. which confirms the donation made by the Earl of Cornwall to the brethern of the Holy Trinity at Knaresborough.

“ The King, &c. we have perused the charter of
 “ our late father Edward the First, King of Eng-
 “ land, made to the Brethern of Knaresborough, in
 “ these words—Edward the King, &c. we have pe-
 “ rused the charter of our late Sovereign Richard
 “ King of England, and the Earl of Cornwall our
 “ uncle, which he made to the Brethern of the Or-
 “ der of the Holy Trinity for the redemption of
 “ captives at Knaresborough, in these words, To
 “ whom these presents shall come, Richard Earl of
 “ Cornwall, greeting, Know ye that we have given,
 “ granted, and by this our present charter, have
 “ confirmed the Brethern of the Order of the Holy
 “ Trinity at Knaresborough, for the happiness of us
 “ and the souls of our predecessors and successors,
 “ the chapel of St. Robert at Knaresborough, with
 “ the advowson of the church at Hampsthwaite, and
 “ all the appurtenances which our late Sovereign
 “ King John our father granted to the aforesaid
 “ Robert

“ Robert in his life-time ; and also that field which
 “ is called Swinesco,* with a certain *Bosco* adjoin-
 “ ing, which is called HALYKELDSYKES,† on the
 “ North side of the river Nidd, as far as the Hang-
 “ ing-bridge ; and on the other side of the said river
 “ towards the North West, as far as the road which
 “ turns from Knaresborough towards HEYWRA, all
 “ that land which is called BELMOND,‡ between
 “ the Forest and the Little Park§ of Knaresborough ;
 “ and also, all that land with the appurtenances
 “ which is called Spittle¶ Crofts, towards the forest
 “ on the left hand. Moreover, we give and grant
 “ to our Brethern aforesaid, and their successors ;
 “ pasturage for twenty cows with their calves, for
 “ three years in Hampsthwaite ; and also for three
 “ hundred sheep, and forty pigs in Okeden, without
 “ paying any acknowledgment, and they would
 “ have more let them pay for them as others, for
 “ our pastures, woods, and parks, to have and to
 “ hold the said chapel with the advowson of the
 “ said church, and all others the aforesaid lands,

* Crooked Field ; now called Long Flat.—† Holy Spring Sykes—St. Robert’s well is here.—‡ Belmond—Fine Hill. The beautiful gate of the Temple is stiled by Milner in his Church History of Palestine, *La Belle Porte*.—§ Bilton Park.—¶ *Spital*, a contraction of *hospital*. *Hermitage* and *hospital*, were anciently terms of the same import, they were usually placed at the conjunction of several roads, for the relief of poor distressed travellers, and here it is probable one of those buildings formerly stood.

“ with

“ with their appurtenances, from us and our heirs
 “ to our Brethern aforesaid, and their successors,
 “ well and in peace, freely and quietly from all
 “ secular duty, tax, custom, or demand belonging
 “ to us or our heirs, as a free, pure, and perpetual
 “ alms, saving to us and our heirs our WILD BEASTS
 “ that may have free liberty to range about in the
 “ aforesaid land, as they used to have before ; and
 “ also that our people of Knaresborough shall par-
 “ take of all the aforesaid lands, after our Brethern
 “ aforesaid, shall have taken possession with their
 “ cattle, except Swinesco, and the *cultwra* of the
 “ Old Park, which shall remain quiet and free from
 “ all communication for our Brethern aforesaid, and
 “ we and our heirs will warrant the said chapel and
 “ lands with the advowson of the said church and
 “ pasture to our Brethern aforesaid, as free, pure,
 “ and perpetual alms, against all persons whatsoever,
 “ as long as our Brethern aforesaid, shall live in the
 “ said place, and that this our gift, grant, and con-
 “ firmation of our charter may remain firm and
 “ valid, we have caused these presents to be sealed,
 “ these being witnesses,

“ William de Ros, &c.”

William le Zouch, Archbishop of York, published
 an indulgence of forty days relaxation, &c. to those
 who liberally contributed to the church and house
 of St. Robert.

H

Henry

Henry Bowet, Archbishop of York, also granted ample indulgence to all who would help to support the said house.

The patronage of the churches of Hampsthwaite, Pannal, Fewstone, and Whixley, belonged to this house.

Anno 1296, Edward the First granted his protection and licence to John Sperry, Robert de Bonville, Robert de Calverton, and William de Ebor, proctors of this house, to collect alms for five years for the redemption of captives in the Holy Land.

British Museum M. S. Harleian Catalogue.

No. 2060, } Short notes from the foundation
Article 6. } charters of Knaresborough and Bil-
dewas, page 253.

No. 43, } The Munstere and Convent of
Article 172. } Saint Robert at Knaresborough, a
warrant to the Treasurer and Barons
of the Exchequer for an half endlle of an half of a
hoole disinc.

This house was endowed at the dissolution, according to Dugdale, with 3*l.* 1*os.* 11*d.* per annum. Thomas Kent, the last prior, surrendered it in December,



cember, 1539; after which, here remained the following pensions:

		£.	s.	d.
THOMAS KENT, prior	—	13	6	8
JOHN TURNBULL	—	5	0	0
ROBERT GIBSON	—	4	13	4
THOMAS GREEN	—	4	0	0
THOMAS YORK	—	4	0	0
RICHARD BRANSTON	—	4	0	0

The site, with all its dependencies, was granted the 7th of Edward the Sixth, to Francis Earl of Shrewsbury; soon after which it became the property of the Slingbys, in which family it hath ever since remained, Sir Thomas Slingby being the present owner. The chapel, convent, and other buildings are entirely demolished, whose ruins, overgrown with grass, lie scattered about the place in many a mouldering heap; a single grave stone, at the foot of an aged ash tree, marks the place of sepulture, on which some years since this inscription was discernable,

J: O: Y HIC: JACET. I BEMER. B R.O.V.

The situation is in a retired and beautiful vale of WOOD, WATER, and ROCKS, and justifies the choice of the founder; such a sequestered site must have

been favourable to the solemn melancholy of a monastic life. In the opposite wood,* during the summer evenings, the nightingale

“ — Sings darkling, and in shadiest covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note.”

Within the precincts of this Priory, are still found many curious plants and shrubs, not to be found in any other part of this neighbourhood, which gives reason to suppose they were brought here and planted by the Monks, during the flourishing state of that fraternity.

* Birkham-wood, so called (I apprehend) from Berg, a tower, and Ham, a village; this wood being situate very near Plumpton, where a strong tower formerly stood.

The

The ARMS of the PRIORY of KNARESBOROUGH.



The remains of the fish ponds shew them to have been of a singular construction, and so situated that the water might be drawn off at pleasure ; one of these ponds measures fifty-eight feet long, and thirty-five broad. The other is the same breadth, but twenty-six feet longer ; near these is a large drain, capable of receiving the water of both, being six feet deeper than either of the ponds, 206 feet long, and twenty broad. They are called the Asper Ponds, a name probably retained ever since the Monks resided here and applicable to their present appearance,

appearance, being furrounded by irregular ground overgrown with shrubs and bushes.

Leaving the Priory, and following the course of the river, you arrive at Grimbald-bridge, near which is

St. ROBERT'S CAVE.

An hermitage, the interior part formed out of the rock now remains, but so filled with rubbish as to render the entrance rather difficult; the roof is covered with rude carvings of crosses, initials of names, &c. At the farthest part of the cave is a small recess which seems to have served for a pantry, the places where the shelves have been fixed are yet evident. Above the entrance on the front of the rock, are the remains of an upper apartment, the ascent to which was by a small flight of steps cut in the rock, part are yet discernable on that side of the rock next the bridge. The front of this dreary mansion which extended some yards farther towards the river is entirely demolished. This cave was also remarkable for a circumstance that led to the discovery of a long-concealed murder, in consequence of which the criminal* was brought to justice, after making a most ingenious defence worthy of a better cause.

* Eugene Aram.

On the other side the river is a very high rock, which seems by its rugged unadorned aspect to be properly stiled

GRIM-BALD CRAGG.

From the top is a most beautiful prospect of the subjacent VALE, the RIVER, and BIRKHAM-WOOD, behind which ORMSCLIFF lifts its towering summit, MOUNT HARLOW, HARROGATE, KNARESBOROUGH, SCRIVEN-PARK, CLARO-HILL. The Duke of York's seat at ALLERTON-MAULIVERER, the PARK, and TOWER, all contribute to make this most pleasing view.

On one side of this rock is a natural cavern, that seems to have been once the residence of some human being.

On the East side of the town is a large tract of land, called

H A Y P A R K ;

O R,

HEY PARK, (i. e.) the ENCLOSED PARK,*

It is supposed was inclosed for the purpose of producing hay for the support of the deer in the

* Haye, (French) an Hedge.

Forest of Knareborough during the winter season. Notwithstanding these animals thrive best on heathy grounds, where they brouze on various herbs more suited to their taste than common grafs; yet, in the winter months, when those herbs languish, and the cold affects their bodies, they naturally retire to warmer places, where it was usual to have a stock of hay laid up for their support. The hay grown here was probably carried and formed into ricks in those places to which the deer, at the proper season of the year, would naturally find their way from the most distant parts of the forest.

This park was long since divided into farms, the rents of which were left by Lady Hewley to be applied to certain pious uses, in different parts of the kingdom.

John Metcalf, born at Knareborough in the year 1717, lost his sight when only four years old, soon after which he became unconscious of light and its various effects, being instructed to play on the violin, he attended as a musician at the Queen's Head, High Harrogate, for many years, and was the first person who set up a wheel carriage* for the conveyance of company to and from the places of public resort in that neighbourhood. In the year 1745,

* A Vis a Vis.

he engaged to serve as musician in Colonel Thornton's volunteers, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. Being soon released, he returned to Knaresborough and commenced common carrier betwixt that town and York, and often served as a guide in intricate roads during the night or when the tracks were covered with snow ; nor was any person more eager of the chase, which he would follow either on foot or on horseback with the greatest avidity. Strange as this may appear to those who can see, the employment he has followed for more than thirty years past is still more extraordinary, and one of the last to which we could suppose a blind man would ever turn his attention ! that of projecting and contracting for, the making of high roads, building bridges, houses, &c. With no other assistance than a long staff in his hand, he will ascend the precipice, and explore the valley, and investigate the extent of each, its form and situation. The plans which he designs, and the estimates he makes, are done in a method peculiar to himself, and which he cannot well convey the meaning of to others.

This extraordinary man was at Knaresborough, his native place, in June 1788, being just returned from finishing a piece of road, and constructing a bridge over a rivulet at Marsden, near Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, being then in the 71st year of his age, healthy and strong.

The FOREST of KNARESBRO'.

On the arrival of the Romans in this island, they found the habitations of the people scattered, as if accidentally, all over the country ; the only motives of their choice was the fertility of the spot.—Their houses were built of mud, their food milk, and flesh procured by the chase ; the woods and mountains abounding with animals, savage and domestic ; but upon the inclosing and cultivating the most fruitful parts by the Romans and Saxons, the wild beasts fled into the wild, woody, and desolate tracts of land, where they found shelter, and fed undisturbed ; whereby all those parts became replenished with all sorts of game, especially the wild boar, and the red and fallow deer. These several extents of ground were afterwards called forests. William the Conqueror not only seized upon all these forests, but pretended an absolute right in them, and instituted new and arbitrary laws concerning them, unknown before in this kingdom ;—he confined all hunting or fowling in any of these forests to himself, or such as he should permit or appoint. He punished with the loss of eyes any that were convicted of killing the wild boar, the stag, or the roebuck.

In the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. it was less criminal to destroy a man than a beast of chase.

.Peter

Peter of Blois, who was Preceptor to King Henry II. tells us, that when that Prince was not reading or at council, he had always in his hands a sword or a hunting spear, or a bow and arrows; the hunting spear was used against wild boars which were then in our forests, and adding greatly to the danger, added also to the honour of the recreation.

The Prelates also indulged themselves much in the pleasures of the chase, the See of Norwich being at one time possessed of thirteen parks; not regarding the advice of the good King Edgar: "*Docemus etiam ut sacerdos non sit venator, neque accipitrarius, neque potator, sed incumbat suis libris sicut ordinem ipsius decet.*"

The Forest of Knareborough extends from East to West upwards of 20 miles, and in some places is eight miles in breadth. It contained formerly four ancient townships, viz. Killing-Hall, Clint, Thruscross, and Timble; these have since been divided into eleven constableries, BILTON with HARROGATE, KILLING-HALL, CLINT, HAMPSTHWAITE, FELLESCLIFFE, BIRSTWITH, DARLEY, THRUSCROSS, TIMBLE, CLIFTON, and PANNAL.

I 2 . HARROGATE,

H A R R O G A T E,*

Situated in the Forest of Knareborough, three miles from that town, and twenty from York, consists of two villages, namely High and Low Harrogate, near a mile distant from each other. To this place, during the summer months, is a great resort of nobility and gentry, from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, who come here to drink the waters for which Harrogate is so deservedly celebrated; nor can any part of Great Britain boast a more healthy situation, or a purer air.

These medicinal waters are of two sorts, the chalybeate and the sulphur; of the former, there are two springs at High Harrogate, the most ancient of which is situated opposite the Granby-inn, and called

The O L D S P A W,

Discovered by Capt. William Slingsby, in the year 1571, who made several trials of it, and preferring it to the Sauvenir, ordered it to be inclosed and taken care of; after that it was much resorted to by the middling and lower sort of the people, whose ill health had real occasion for it. Dr. Bright wrote

* *Herw.* (British) a robber, and *Gate*, a road: 'This being the road from Knareborough to Hatwraick, anciently stiled *Heruwa*, (i. e.) *the place of the robbers*.— See Richard's British Dictionary.

the first treatise on its virtues and uses; Dr. Dean in 1626; Dr. Stanhope in 1631; Dr. French in 1651; Dr. Neale in 1656; Dr. Simpson in 1668.

Dr. George Neale, who attended this place about the time of the above date, observes they were in danger of loosing the spring by digging too deep (when they made the terrace) on the West and North West side.

In the year 1656, a terrace of sixty yards square was raised, which inclosed the well in the middle of the area. Upon the terrace was a firm and dry walk, affording a view of a large extent of country. Here the company amused themselves during the intervals of drinking the water: and, to prevent any one from claiming the land inclosed by this terrace, the following inscription was cut on a stone on the West side of the well, where it is still,

ALL THIS
GROUND
WITHIN THESE WALKES :
BELONGES TO THE FORIST OF
KNASBOROUGH: 1656
JOHN STEVENSON

The elegant dome, that now encloses this spring, was built in the year 1786, at the expence of ALEXANDER LORD LOUGHBOROUGH, whose rising plantations on his estate, consisting of oaks, ashes, and sycamores, affording a very agreeable shade to a walk

walk eight feet wide and two miles long, is one of the greatest and most useful improvements ever yet made at this place.

About three quarters of a mile West of the Old Spaw, is

The T E W I T W E L L.

This is also a chalybeate water, and differs very little from the former. Dr. Monro speaking of these springs, says, the water of the Old Spaw strikes a light red purple when six drops of tincture of gauls are mixed with a glass-full of it. As it sprung from the earth, it was twelve grains in a pint lighter than common water. Evaporated, a gallon yielded at one time a scruple, and at another only eight grains, of which above one half was earth.

The water of the Tewit Well, when evaporated, a gallon yielded at one time thirteen grains; at another nineteen grains of sediment, of which three fifths were a calcareous earth, the other two fifths set to crystallize projected crystals of a calcareous glauber salt. Both these waters mix smooth with milk, but curdle soap.

The S U L P H U R W E L L S,

Situated at Low Harrogate, each inclosed in buildings of stone. This water was not known till many
years

years after the discovery of the steel waters at High Harrogate, and when discovered, was for a long time supposed either too offensive or too dangerous to be taken internally, and therefore at first only used as a wash in the diseases of the skin; but time and experience discovered its virtues, and, before the year 1700, it was used both externally and internally by all ranks of people with amazing success in scorbutic complaints, and other diseases. Dr. Monro, in treating of these sulphur waters observes, that in small quantities they are good alteratives, and when drank in large quantities are strongly purgative; they have been much used, and found extremely serviceable in cutaneous disorders, and scrophulous cases; and amongst the best remedies for destroying and evacuating worms and their nidus, and extremely useful where the digestion has been bad, and the bowels and intestines full of viscid, slimy matter, and assist in removing many chronic obstructions.

The medicinal contents of the sulphur water as analyzed by Dr. Higgins in 1780, is as follows:

		<i>oz. dwt. gr.</i>		
Of calcareous earth saturated with	}	0	1	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
acidulous gas				
Marine salt of magnesia	—	0	4	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sea salt	—	1	7	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>		
		1	14	—
		It		

It moreover contains four ounce measures of acidulous gas, beyond the quantity retained by the calcareous earth in the heat of boiling water ; and thirty-five ounce measures of fœtid inflammable gas, such as may be extricated from calcareous liver of sulphur by vitriolic acid.

Dr. Thomas Short wrote an account of these springs in his history of mineral waters, published in 1734.

Dr. William Alexander wrote plain and easy directions for the use of these waters, about the year 1773, the third edition of which was published in 1787.

Dr. Joshua Walker, Physician to the Leeds Infirmary, published an essay on these waters, and those of Thorp Arch, in 1784.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* SULPHUR WELLS *at* Harrogate, *made in* July and August 1785. *By the Right Reverend* Richard Lord Bishop of Landaff, F. R. S.

[*Read at a meeting of the Royal Society, Feb. 2, 1786*]

In 1733, when Dr. Short first published his treatise on Mineral Waters, there were only three sulphur wells at Harrogate ; there are now four. I made some inquiry respecting the time and occasion of
making

making the fourth well, and received the following account from an old man, who was himself principally concerned in the transaction. About forty years ago, a person who, by lease from the Earl of Burlington, had acquired a right of searching for minerals in the Forest of Knaresborough, made a shew as if he had a real intention of digging for coal, on the very spot where the three sulphur wells were situated. This attempt alarmed the apprehensions of the inn-keepers and others at Harrogate, who were interested in the preservation of the wells: they gave him what legal opposition they could, and all the illegal that they durst. At length, for the sum of one hundred pounds, which they raised amongst themselves, the dispute was compromised, and the design real or pretended of digging for coal was abandoned. Sulphur water, however, had risen up where he had begun to dig. They inclosed the place with a little stone edifice, and putting down a basin, made a fourth well. By a clause in the act of Parliament for inclosing Knaresborough Forest, passed in 1770, it is rendered unlawful for any person whatever to sink any pit, or dig any quarry or mine, whereby the medicinal springs or waters at Harrogate may be damaged or polluted; so that no attempts of the kind above-mentioned need be apprehended in future.

This fourth well is that which is nearest to one
K of

of the barns of the Crown Inn, being about ten yards distant from it. In digging, a few years since, the foundation of that barn, they met with sulphur water in several places. At a very little distance from the four wells there are two others of the same kind; one in the yard of the Half Moon Inn, discovered in digging for common water in 1783, and another which breaks out on the side of the rivulet below that Inn. On the banks of that rivulet I saw several other sulphureous springs: they are easily distinguished by the blackness of the earth over which they flow.

On the declivity of a hill, about a quarter of a mile to the West of the sulphur wells at Harrogate, there is a bog which has been formed by the rotting of wood: the earth of the rotten wood is in some places four feet in thickness, and there is a stratum consisting of clay, and small loose decaying sandstones, every where under it. The hill above is of grit-stone. In this bog there are four more sulphur wells; one at the top, near the rails which separate the bog from the common; and three at the bottom, though one of these, strictly speaking, is not in the bog but at the side of it in the stratum on which the bog is situated, and at the distance of a yard or two from a rivulet of fresh water, which runs from thence to Low Harrogate, passing close to the side but above the level of the sulphur wells of that place. On the

the other side of the hill, above the bog, and to the West of it, there is another sulphur well on the side of a brook ; and it has been thought that the wells both at Harrogate and in the bog are supplied from this well. In a low ground, between High Harrogate and Knaresborough, there is a sulphur well ; another to the North of it in Bilton Park, at about the distance of a mile ; and another to the South of it, at a less distance, was discovered this year in digging for common water by a person of the name of Richardson ; and, lastly, there is another at a place called Hookstone Crag : none of these last mentioned wells are above two miles distant from High Harrogate ; and by an accurate search a great many more might, probably, be discovered in the neighbourhood.

It is not unusual to dig within a few yards of any of these sulphur wells, and to meet with water which is not sulphureous. I ordered a well to be dug in the fore-mentioned bog, sixteen yards to the South of the sulphur well which is near the rails, and to the same depth with it ; the water with which it was presently filled was chalybeate, but in no degree sulphureous. I had another well dug, at about thirty yards distance from the three sulphur wells which are situated at the lower extremity of the bog ; this well, by the declivity of the ground, was ten or twelve feet below their level, but its water was not sulphureous. From the first well which I dug, it is evident, that every part of the

bog does not yield sulphur water ; and from the second, which was sunk into the clay, it is clear that every part of the stratum on which the bog is placed does not yield it, though one of the wells is situated in it.

The sulphur wells at Harrogate are a great many feet below the level of those in the bog ; but they communicate with them, if we may rely on what Dr. Short has told us—" That about the beginning
 " of this century, when the concourse of people
 " was very great to the Spaw at Harrogate, one Robert Ward, an old man, made a basin in the clay
 " under the moss of a bog where the strongest and
 " briskest of these sulphur springs rise, and gathered
 " half an hoghead of water at a time for the use of
 " the poor ; but when he laded this he almost dried
 " the three sulphur wells at the village, whence it is
 " evident, that all have the same origin and communicate with one another." By conversing with some of the oldest and most intelligent people at Harrogate, I could not find that they entertained any opinion of the water at the bog having a communication with that at the spaw. This circumstance might easily be ascertained ; and, if the fact should be contrary to what Doctor Short supposed, the wells at the bog ought to be covered from the weather as those at the village are ; they would by this mean yield great plenty of water for the baths
 which

which are wanted by invalids, and which are often very scantily supplied by the wells at Harrogate, notwithstanding the attention which is used in preserving the water which springs at the four wells, by emptying them as often as they become full during both the day and night time. And indeed it is surprising, that the well on the side of the rivulet below the Half Moon Inn, which is so well situated for the purpose, has never been inclosed for the furnishing sulphureous water for the baths. The present mode of carrying the water in casks to the several houses where the persons lodge who want to bathe in it, is very troublesome, and the water thereby loses of its virtue. Some of the wells about the village, that for instance which has been discovered at the Half Moon Inn, the water of which, I believe, springs from a different source from that which supplies the four sulphur wells, should be either enlarged to a greater horizontal breadth, or sunk to a greater depth, in order to try, by one or both of these ways, whether the quantity and strength of the water might not be increased; and if that should, as it probably would be the case, one or more baths might be erected after the manner of those at Buxton and other places; or, by proper additional buildings, warm bathing in sulphureous water, might be practised, as is done in common water in the bagnios in London. The saltiness of the sulphureous water, if that should be thought
 useful

useful, might easily be made even greater than that of sea water, by adding a quarter of a pound of common salt to every gallon of the water used in forming a bath. The waters at Harrogate, though they have long been very beneficial, have not yet been rendered so useful to mankind, as an intelligent and enterprising person might make them. The alternate strata of sand, stone, and shale, which compose the lower hills near the wells at Harrogate, dip very much, as may be seen in a stone quarry about two hundred yards from the wells; and the same circumstance may be observed in dry weather, in following the bottom of the brook from the village up to the bog; and hence, if there be a communication between the waters of the bog and of the village, as Doctor Short asserts, it is probable, that the same stratum of shale which is seen at the bottom of the wells at the village, breaks out again at the bog above the villa, and that the water finds its way from the bog to the village through the crevices of that stratum.

After having observed, as carefully as I could, the number and situation of the sulphur wells about Harrogate, I took notice of the temperature of the four at the village. In the month of June, 1780, when the thermometer in the shade was 72°, and the pump water at the Granby Inn, the well of which is fifty feet deep, was 48°, the strongest of
the

the sulphur wells, being that of which invalids usually drink, was 50° . On the 29th of July in this year, after the earth had been parched with drought for many months, the heat of the strongest well was 54° ; the water of the Granby pump was on the same day 48° , and the heat of the air in the shade 76° . Doctor Walker, who has lately written a treatise on Harrogate water, says, that the heat of this spring was 48° , when that of an adjoining rivulet was 53° . And I have little doubt in believing, that if the experiment was made in cold weather, the temperature of the same well would be found to be several degrees below 48° . This variation of temperature in the sulphur water indicates its springing from no great depth below the surface of the earth; or at least it indicates its having run for a considerable distance in a channel so near to the surface of the earth, as to participate of the changes of temperature, to which that is liable from the action of the sun. But the heat of the sulphur water is not only variable in the same well, at different times, but it is not the same in all the wells at the same time. If we call the strongest well the first, and reckon the rest in order, going to the right, the third well, which is reckoned the next strongest, was 57° hot when the first well was 54° . In support of the conjecture that the sulphur water of the strongest well would in a cold season make the thermometer sink below 48° , which is the constant temperature

perature of springs situated at a great depth in the earth in this country, it may be observed, that though the first and the third well are never frozen, yet the second and the fourth well are frozen in severe weather. When the second and the fourth well are covered with ice, it is probable, that the first and the third have a temperature far below 43° ; but that the sea salt, which is more abundant in them than in the other two wells, and which of all salts resists most powerfully the congelation of the water in which it is dissolved, preserves them from being frozen in the coldest seasons incident to our climate.

As the temperature of these four wells is not the same in all of them at the same time, nor invariable in any of them, so neither does there seem to be any uniformity or constancy in them, with respect to the quantity of salt which they contain. The salt with which they are all impregnated is of the same kind in all, and it is almost wholly common salt; and though the quantity contained in a definite portion of any one of the wells is not, I think, precisely the same at all seasons of the year, yet the limits within which it varies are not, I apprehend, very great. A method is mentioned in the LXth volume of the Philosophical Transactions, of estimating the quantity of common salt dissolved in water, by taking the specific gravity of the water: this method

thod is not to be relied on, when any considerable portion of any other kind of salt is dissolved along with the sea salt ; but it is accurate enough to give a good notion of the quantity contained in the different wells at Harrogate. On the 13th of August, after several days of rainy weather, I took the specific gravities of the four sulphur wells at the village, the drinking well being the first—Rain water 1.000; first well 1.009; second well 1.002; third well 1.007; fourth well 1.002. By comparing these specific gravities with the table which is given in the LXth volume of the Transactions, it may be gathered, that the water of the first well contained $\frac{1}{71}$ of its weight of common salt ; that of the second and fourth, $\frac{1}{250}$; and that of the third, $\frac{1}{84}$. After four days more heavy rain I tried the strongest well again, and found its specific gravity to be 1.008. It is worthy of observation, that the water, as it springs into the first and third well, is quite transparent, but usually of a pearl colour in the second and fourth, similar in appearance to the water of the first or third well after it has been exposed a few hours to the air ; hence it is probable, that the external air has access to the water of the second and fourth well before it springs up into the basin. A great many authors have published accounts of the quantity of common salt contained in a gallon of the water of the strongest well ; they differ somewhat from each other, some making it more, others less, than two ounces. These diversities proceed

L either

either from the different care and skill used in conducting the experiment ; or from a real difference in the quantity of salt with which the water is impregnated at different seasons of the year. The medium quantity of salt contained in a gallon falls short of, I think, rather than exceeds two ounces. The sea water at Scarborough contains about twice as much salt as is found in the strongest sulphur well at Harrogate. The sulphur wells at the bog are commonly said to be sulphureous, but not saline. This, however, is a mistake ; they contain salt, and salt of the same kind as the wells at the village. I could not distinguish the kind of salt by the method in which I had estimated the quantity contained in the sulphur wells ; I therefore evaporated a gallon of the water of the well in the bog which is near the rails, and obtained a full ounce of common salt, of a brownish colour : the colour would have gone off by calcination. In what degree the medicinal powers of Harrogate water depend on its sulphureous, and in what degree on its saline impregnation, are questions which I meddle not with : I would only just observe on this head, that any strong sulphureous water, such as that of Keddlestone in Derbyshire, or of Shap, in Westmoreland, which naturally contains little or no sea salt, may be rendered similar to Harrogate water, by dissolving in it a proper proportion of common salt. The four sulphur wells at Harrogate are very near to each other ;
they

they might all be included within the circumference of a circle of seven or eight yards in diameter ; yet, from what has been said it is evident, that they have not all either the same temperature, or the same quantity of saline impregnation. This diversity of quality, in wells which have a proximity of situation, is no uncommon phænomenon ; and though at the first view it seems to be surprising, yet it ceases to be so on reflexion ; for the waters which feed wells so circumstanced, may flow through strata of different qualities situated at different depths, though in the same directions ; and that this is the case at Harrogate is probable enough, there being hills on every side of the hollow in which the village is placed.

With respect to the sulphureous impregnation of these waters, I made the following observations.

The inside of the basin, into which the water of the strongest well rises, is covered with a whitish pellicle, which may be easily seraped off from the grit-stone of which the basin is made. I observed, in the year 1780, that this pellicle on a hot iron burned with the flame and smell of sulphur. I this year repeated the experiment with the same success ; the substance should be gently dried before it is put on the iron. I would further observe, that the sulphur is but a small part of the substance which is seraped off. That I might be certain of the possibility of obtaining true palpable sulphur from what

is scraped off from the bafon, and at the fame time give fome guefs at the quantity of fulphur contained in it, I took three or four ounces of it, and having wafhed it well, and dried it thoroughly by a gentle heat, I put two ounces into a clean glafs retort, and fublimed from it about two or three grains of yellow fulphur. This fulphur, which ftuck to the neck of the retort, had an oily appearance ; and the retort, when opened, had not only the finell of the volatile fulphureous acid, which usually accompanies the fublimation of fulphur, but it had alfo the ftrong empyrenumatic fmell which pecuniarily appertains to burnt oils ; and it retained this fmell for feveral days. It has been remarked before, that the falt feparable from the fulphur water was of a brownifh colour ; and others who have analysed this water, have met with a brown fubftance, which they knew not what to make of ; both which appearances may be attributed to the oil, the exiftence of which was rendered fo manifef by the fublimation here mentioned. I will not trouble the Society with any conjectures concerning the origin of this oil, or the medium of its combination with water ; the difcovery of it gave me fome pleafure, as it feemed to add a degree of probability to what I had faid concerning the nature of the air with which, in one of my Chemical Effays, I had fupposed Harrogate water to be impregnated. I will again take the liberty of repeating the query which I there propofed. “ Does this air, and the inflammable air
“ feparable

“ separable from some metallic substances, consist of
 “ *oleaginous* particles in an elastic state?” When I
 ventured to conjecture in the Essay alluded to, that
 sulphureous waters received their impregnation from
 air of a particular kind, I did not know that Pro-
 fessor Bergman had advanced the same opinion, and
 denominated that species of air, Hepatic Air. I have
 since then seen his works, and very readily give up
 to him not only the priority of the discovery, but
 the merit of prosecuting it. And though what he
 has said concerning the manner of precipitating sul-
 phur from these waters can leave no doubt in the
 mind of any chemist concerning the actual existence
 of sulphur in them ; yet I will proceed to the men-
 tion of some other obvious experiments on the Har-
 rogate water, in support of the same doctrine.

Knowing that, in the baths of Aix-la-Chapelle,
 sulphur is found sticking to the sides and top of the
 channel in which the sulphureous water is conveyed,
 I examined with great attention the sides of the
 little stone building which is raised over the basin
 of the strongest well, and saw them in some places of
 yellowish colour : this I thought proceeded from
 a species of yellow moss, commonly found on grit-
 stone : I collected, however, what I could of it by
 brushing the sides of the building, at the distance of
 three or four feet from the water in the basin : on
 putting what I had brushed off on a hot iron, I
 found

found that it consisted principally of particles of grit-stone, evidently however mixed with particles of sulphur.

Much of the sulphureous water is used for baths at Harrogate; and for that purpose all the four wells are frequently emptied into large tubs containing many gallons a piece; these constantly stand at the wells, and the casks, in which the water is carried to the several houses, are filled from them. On examining the inside of these tubs, I found them covered, as if painted, with a whitish pellicle. I scraped off a part of this pellicle: it was no longer soluble in water; but, being put on a hot iron, it appeared to consist almost wholly of sulphur. Some of these tubs have been in use many years, and the adhering crust is thick in proportion to the time they have been applied to the purpose; but the sulphur pellicle was sufficiently observable on one which was new in the beginning of this season. The water when it is first put into these tubs is transparent; when it has been exposed to the air for a few hours, it becomes milky; and where the quantity is large, a white cloud may be seen slowly precipitating itself to the bottom. This white precipitate consists partly, I am not certain that it consists wholly, of sulphur; and the sulphur is as really contained in the waters denominated sulphureous, as iron is contained in certain sorts of chalybeate waters; in
the

the one case the iron is rendered soluble in water by its being united to fixed air, or some other volatile principle ; and in the other sulphur is rendered soluble in water by its being united to fixed air, or some other volatile principle ; neither iron nor sulphur are of themselves soluble in water, but each of them, being reduced into the form of a salt by an union with some other substances becomes soluble in water, and remains dissolved in it, till that other substance either escapes into the air, or becomes combined with some other body.

About forty years ago, they took up the bason of the third well, and a credible person, who was himself present at the operation, informed me, that in all the crevices of the stone on which the bason rested, there were layers of pure yellow sulphur. This I can well believe, for I ordered a piece of shale to be broken off from the bottom of the fourth well ; it was split, as shale generally is, into several thin pieces, and was covered with a whitish crust. Being laid on a hot iron, in a dark room, it cracked very much, and exhibited a blue flame and sulphureous smell.

If the water happens to stand a few days in any of the wells, without being disturbed, there is found at the bottom a black sediment ; this black sediment also marks the course of the water which flows from the well, and it may be esteemed characteristic of a
sulphur

fulphur water. The surface of the water also, when it is not stirred for some time, is covered with a whitish scum. Doctor Short had long ago observed, that both the black sediment and the white scum, gave clear indications, on a hot iron, of their containing sulphur: I know not whence it has come that his accuracy has been questioned in this point; certain I am, that on the repetition of his experiments I found them true. The white scum also, which is found sticking on the grafs over which the water flows, being gently dried, burns with the flame and smell of sulphur. From what has been said it is clear, that sulphur is found at Harrogate, sticking to the basin into which the water springs; sublimed upon the stones which compose the edifice surrounding the well; adhering to the sides of the tubs in which the water stands; subsiding to the bottom of the channel in which the water runs; and covering the surface of the earth, and of the blades of grafs, over which it flows. It is unnecessary to add another word on this subject; it remains that I risk a conjecture or two, on the primary cause of the sulphureous impregnation observable in these waters.

In the Chemical Essay before referred to, I have shewn, that the air separable from the lead ore of Derbyshire, or from Black-Jack, by solution in the acid of vitriol, impregnates common water with the sulphureous smell of Harrogate water; and I have
also

also shewn that the bladder fucus or sea-wrack, by being calcined to a certain point, and put into water, not only gives the water a brackish taste, but communicates to it, without injuring its transparency, the smell, taste, and other properties of Harrogate water. Professor Bergman impregnated water with a sulphureous taste and smell, by means of air separated by the vitriolic acid from hepar sulphuris, made by fusion of equal weights of sulphur and potashes, and from a mass made of three parts of iron filings melted with two of sulphur; and he found also, that Black-Jack and native Siberian iron yielded hepatic air, by solution in acids. This, I believe, is the main of what is known by chemists on this subject; what I have to suggest, relative to the Harrogate waters in particular, may perhaps be of use to future inquirers.

I have been told, that on breaking into an old coal-work, in which a considerable quantity of wood had been left rotting for a long time, there issued out a great quantity of water smelling like Harrogate water, and leaving as that water does, a white scum on the earth over which it passed. On opening a well of common water, in which there was found a log of rotten wood, an observant physician assured me, that he had perceived a strong and distinct smell of Harrogate water. Dr. Darwin, in his ingenious account of an artificial Spring of Water, published in the first part of the LXXVth volume of

the Philosophical Transactions, mentions his having perceived a slight sulphureous smell and taste in the water of a well which had been sunk in a black, loose, moist earth, which appeared to have been very lately a morass, but which is now covered with houses built upon piles. In the bog or morass above-mentioned there is great plenty of sulphureous water, which seems to spring from the earth of the rotten wood of which that bog consists. These facts are not sufficient to make us certain, that rotten wood is efficacious in impregnating water with a sulphureous smell; because there are many bogs in every part of the world, in which no sulphureous water has ever been discovered. Nor, on the other hand, are they to be rejected as of no use in the inquiry; because wood, at a particular period of its putrefaction, or when situated at a particular depth, or when incumbent on a soil of a particular kind, may give an impregnation to water, which the same wood under different circumstances, would not give.

The bilge water, usually found at the bottom of ships which are foul, is said to smell like Harrogate water: I at first supposed, that it had acquired this smell in consequence of becoming putrid in contact with the timber on which it rested, and this circumstance I considered as a notable support to the conjecture I had formed of rotten wood being, under certain circumstances, instrumental in generating the smell of Harrogate water. But this notion is not
well

well founded ; for the bilge water is, I suppose, salt water ; and Dr. Short says, that sea water, which had been kept in a stone bottle six weeks “ stunk “ not much short of Harrogate sulphur water.” It has been remarked above, that calcined sea-wrack, which contains a great deal of sea salt, exhales an odour similar in all respects to that of Harrogate water ; and in confirmation of the truth of this remark, I find that an author, quoted by Dr. Short, says, that “ Bay salt thrice calcined, dissolved in “ water, gives exactly the odour of the sulphur well “ at Harrogate.” From these experiments considered together, it may, perhaps, be inferred, that common salt communicates a sulphureous smell to water both by putrefaction and calcination. Hence some may think, that there is some probability in the supposition, that either a calcined stratum of common salt, or a putrescent salt spring, may contribute to the production of the sulphureous smell of Harrogate water ; especially as these waters are largely impregnated with common salt. However, as neither the salt in sea water, nor that of calcined sea-wrack, nor calcined bay salt, are any of them absolutely free from the admixture of bodies containing the vitriolic acid, a doubt still remains, whether the sulphureous exhalation, here spoken of, can be generated from substances in which the vitriolic acid does not exist. /

The shale from which alum is made, when it is

first dug out of the earth, gives no impregnation to water; but by exposure to air and moisture its principles are loosened, it shivers into pieces, and finally moulders into a kind of clay, which has an aluminous taste. Alum is an earthy salt resulting from an union of the acid of sulphur with pure clay; and hence we are sure, that shale, when decomposed by the air, contains the acid of sulphur; and from its oily black appearance, and especially from its being inflammable, we are equally certain that it contains phlogiston, the other constituent part of sulphur. And indeed pyritous substances, or combinations of sulphur and iron, enter into the composition of many, probably of all sorts of shale, though the particles of the pyrites may not be large enough to be seen in some of them; and if this be admitted, then we need be at no loss to account for the bits of sulphur, which are sublimed to the top of the heaps of shale, when they calcine large quantities of it for the purpose of making alum: nor need we have any difficulty in admitting, that a phlogistic vapour must be discharged from shale, when it is decomposed by the air. Dr. Short says, that he burned a piece of aluminous shale for half an hour in an open fire; he then powdered and infused it in common water, and the water sent forth a most intolerable sulphureous smell, the very same with Harrogate water. He burned several other pieces of shale, but none of them stunk so strong as the first. This difference may be attributed, either to
the

the different qualities of the different pieces of shale, which he tried, or to the calcination of the first being pushed to a certain definite degree ; for the combination of the principles on which the smell depends may be produced by one degree of heat, and destroyed by another. I have mentioned, briefly, these properties of shale, because there is a stratum of shale extended over all the country in the neighbourhood of Harrogate ; several beds of it may be seen in the stone quarry above the sulphur wells ; many of the brooks about Harrogate run upon shale, and the sulphur wells spring out of it. They have bored to the depth of twenty yards into this shale, in different places, in search of coal, but have never penetrated through it. Its hardness is not the same at all depths. Some of it will strike fire, as a pyrite does, with steel ; and other beds of it are soft, as if in a state of decomposition ; and the sulphur water is thought to rise out of that shale which is in the softest state. But whatever impregnation shale when calcined, or otherwise decomposed to a particular degree, may give to the water which passes over it, it must not be concluded, that shale in general gives water a sulphureous impregnation ; since there are many springs in various parts of England, arising out of shale, in which no such impregnation is observed.

I forgot to mention, in its proper place, that having visited the bog, so often spoken of, after a long series of very dry weather, I found its surface, where

where there was no grass, quite candied over with a yellowish crust, of tolerable consistency, which had a strong aluminous taste, and the smell of honey. Bergman speaks of a turf found at Helsingberg in Scania, consisting of the roots of vegetables, which was often covered with a pyritous cuticle, which, when elixated, yielded alum; and I make no doubt that the Harrogate morass is of the same kind.

Whether nature uses any of the methods which I have mentioned of producing the air by which sulphureous waters are impregnated, may be much questioned; it is of use, however, to record the experiments by which her productions may be imitated; for though the line of human understanding will never fathom the depths of divine wisdom, displayed in the formation of this little globe which we inhabit; yet the impulse of attempting an investigation of the works of God is irresistible; and every physical truth which we discover, every little approach which we make towards a comprehension of the mode of his operation, gives to a mind of any piety the most pure and sublime satisfaction.

In the act of parliament obtained for the inclosure of this forest, the following clause was inserted for the preservation and protection of these springs :

“ And whereas there are within the said Constab-
 “ beries of Bilton with Harrogate, and Beckwith
 “ with

“ with Rosset, or one of them, certain wells or
 “ springs of medicinal waters, commonly called
 “ Harrogate Spaws, to which during the summer
 “ season great numbers of persons constantly resort
 “ to receive the benefit of the said waters, to the
 “ great advantage and emolument of tradesmen,
 “ farmers, and other persons in that neighbourhood.
 “ And the persons resorting to the said waters, now
 “ have the benefit of taking the air upon the open
 “ parts of the said Constableries. To the end thereof,
 “ that such privileges may be continued and enjoyed,
 “ Be it further enacted, That, for the purposes afore-
 “ said, two hundred acres of land adjoining or near
 “ to the said springs of water, and to be ascertained
 “ and set out by the said Commissioners, or any
 “ three or more of them, shall be left open for the
 “ purposes herein after mentioned and declared
 “ concerning the same. And be it enacted, That
 “ the said two hundred acres of land, herein before
 “ directed to be set out and ascertained near unto
 “ the said springs of water, shall be, and they are
 “ hereby directed to be converted into a stinted
 “ pasture, upon which such number of cattle of,
 “ and belonging to each of the said freeholders and
 “ copyholders, having messuages or lands within the
 “ said Constableries of Bilton with Harrogate, and
 “ Beckwith with Rosset, or either of them, as shall
 “ be deemed to be in proportion to their respective
 “ messuages, lands, or tenements, or other interest
 “ within the said two Constableries, or either of
 “ them,

“ them, shall be from time to time grazed and kept,
 “ such number of cattle of each such freeholder and
 “ copyholder to be settled and ascertained by the
 “ said Commissioners, or any three of them, in or
 “ by the said general award ; and such stinted right
 “ of common of such freeholders and copyholders
 “ shall go and be deemed and taken in part of their
 “ respective shares or allotments of the said open
 “ commonable grounds and waste lands, and due
 “ regard thereto shall be had by the said Commis-
 “ sioners in settling the quantity and value of the
 “ other parts of the said open commonable grounds
 “ and waste lands, to be allotted to such freeholders
 “ and copyholders ; and the said two hundred acres
 “ of land shall for ever hereafter remain open and
 “ uninclosed ; and all persons whomsoever shall and
 “ may have free access at all times to the said springs,
 “ and be at liberty to use and drink the waters there-
 “ arising, and take the benefit thereof, and shall and
 “ may have use and enjoy full and free ingress,
 “ egress, and regress in, upon, and over the said two
 “ hundred acres of land, and every or any part
 “ thereof, without being subject to the payment of
 “ any acknowledgment whatsoever for the same, or
 “ liable to any action of trespass or other suit, mo-
 “ lestation, or disturbance whatsoever in respect
 “ thereof. And to the intent the said springs of me-
 “ dicinal waters may be preserved for the benefit of
 “ all persons having occasion to make use of them ;
 “ and to prevent any damage being done thereto,
 “ Be

“ Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful
 “ for any person or persons whatsoever, at any time
 “ after passing of this act, to dig or sink any pit or
 “ pits, or work any quarry or mine whatsoever, or
 “ do any other act whereby the said medicinal
 “ springs or waters may be damaged, polluted, or
 “ affected, and that all and every person so offending,
 “ may be prosecuted, convicted, and punished as for
 “ a public nuisance.”

For some years after the first discovery of these medicinal springs, the company who resorted here found great inconveniences for want of proper accommodation; a particular instance of which is related concerning the Countess of Buckingham, who came here for relief in a severe asthma, and finding the accommodations so very indifferent, her Ladyship caused a tent to be pitched near the Old Spaw, where she spent some hours every day, drinking the chalybeate water at proper intervals, and was so happy as to receive a compleat cure.

In the year 1687, the first inn, now called the Queen's Head, was built; before which time the water drinkers lodged in the cottages and farm-houses near the place. The company increasing every year, gave encouragement to the inhabitants to increase their accommodations, and before the year 1700, there were three good inns at High Har-

rogate; the place now becoming fashionable, was visited by numbers for the sake of pleasure and dissipation, as well as for the benefit of their health: Since the year 1740, such numbers of the nobility and gentry have annually resorted here, that it is become one of the principal watering places in the North of England, having eight very good inns, most of them large and spacious, with every accommodation and convenience that can contribute to give health and pleasure. The inns being at some distance from each other, their respective lodgers form distinct societies, and live in the most social and agreeable manner.

The company in general rise early and repair to the wells, from whence, after drinking the water, they return and breakfast at separate tables as they chance or choose to come in; the time betwixt this and dinner, is generally spent in making excursions into different parts of the neighbourhood, which abounds with a variety of places well worth the attention of strangers; when the weather will not permit these excursions, a variety of amusements offer themselves within doors, as reading, playing at billiards, cards, &c. At dinner each person takes their seat in the order they arrived at the place, and ascend gradually as others leave it.

The public balls are on Mondays and Fridays,

at

at each house in rotation, to which all the company from the other houses are invited. Each person pays one shilling admittance, which is applied towards the expences, the remaining part is paid by those gentlemen who choose the amusement of dancing.

The Theatre at High Harrogate was erected in the year 1788, and opened on the first of July in the same year.

Here are several good shops during the season, and a circulating library, where the company are accommodated with the perusal of books, and newspapers. The subscription book to this library is of great use as an intelligencer to know where, and what company are at the place.

In the year 1743, a subscription was begun for erecting a chapel here ; the principal subscriber was Lady Elizabeth Hastings, whose laudable example was followed by the contributions of the inhabitants here, and in the neighbourhood, and by many of the company resorting to the place. A sufficient sum being raised, the chapel was soon after compleated. The endowment was next to be considered, and by a general agreement amongst the inhabitants, a quantity of land was inclosed upon the Forest, and the rents applied to the maintenance of the Minister, which he received till the general inclosure, when

the land was resumed by the Crown, and thirty pounds per annum assigned to the Minister in lieu thereof.—At this chapel are prayers every Wednesday and Friday, and a sermon on Sundays throughout the year.

An elegant cold bath hath been lately constructed near the Old Spaw, in High Harrogate, which being a steel water may be of no small advantage to those who are naturally weak and relaxed, or who have relaxed their constitutions by too much hot bathing.

The situation of High Harrogate is exceedingly pleasant, and commands a most extensive prospect of distant country, finely varied by towns, villages, fields, and woods. The Cathedral of York is seen distinctly at the distance of twenty miles, and the view is terminated by the mountains of Craven, Hambleton Hills, and the Yorkshire Wolds.

The following verses were written some years since on the wainscot of the Long room at the Queen's Head Inn, by a gentleman who had received great benefit from the use of these waters :

For health, twenty years I travers'd the globe,
 Consulted whole tribes of the physical robe;
 But in vain, till to Harrogate waters I came,
 To try if my case wou'd add to their fame.
 In less than three weeks they produc'd a belief,
 This wou'd be the place of my long sought relief.

Before

Before three weeks more had finish'd their course,
 Full of spirits and strength I mounted my horse;
 Gave praise to my God and rode chearfully home,
 Overjoy'd with the thoughts of sweet hours to come:
 May thou, great Jehovah, give equal success
 To all who resort to these wells for redress.

Thou great Creator uncreate;
 (The sole director of my fate)
 Thy servant sent to Harrogate.
 Where after tedious years of pain,
 The hopes of health and strength to gain,
 Now vows obedience to thy will,
 Oh! may his heart that vow fulfill:
 And ne'er forget the gracious hand,
 That pointed out the promis'd land.

MATH. KENRICK.

This part of England being contracted into the form of an isthmus, connecting the Northern with the Southern parts of the kingdom, Harrogate lies near the center at no very great distance from the Irish sea on one side, and the German Ocean or North sea on the other. In consequence of this situation, the most usual winds felt here proceed either from some point Easterly, or Westerly, and although the air is keen, it is exceedingly pure after traversing an open elevated healthy country. The weather, owing to the same cause, must necessarily be variable, and tempests from the West or East experienced

perienced in their full violence, yet as the moist and warm vapours from these two seas are continually attempering the atmosphere, severe frosts cannot continue for any length of time, nor snow remain long unthawed. This air is thought to be much purer than that of the vale of York, and calculated to promote longevity, to which likewise a judicious choice and use of the waters here may very much contribute.

Scarce one mile from High Harrogate, is an eminence called

H A R L O W H I L L,*

From whence is a most extensive and beautiful prospect. About the year 1769, six acres of land were enclosed here, and planted with various sorts of fir-trees which are now growing apace, and form a very pleasing object on the summit of this once sterile mountain.

One mile and a half from Harlow Hill, is

P A N N A L.

May be derived from Pannwl, (British) which signifies a place somewhat lower than the places

* *Here, an army—and Low, a Hill.—See Thoresby's Ducat. Leod.*

about it, and such is the situation of that part of this village where the church stands : The church is a vicarage, dedicated to Saint Robert of Knaresborough, valued in the King's books at 12l. 6s. 8d. yearly tenths 10s. 6d. William Maunby and John Westcote added to this church in the year 1716, lands to the value of three hundred and twenty three pounds. John Raper, Esq; is now patron, and its present annual value 140l. The nave of the church was rebuilt and neatly finished in the year 1772. The steeple and choir are very ancient, in the South window of the latter painted on glass, is a cross pattee gules and azure, above which is the figure of a large gothic building, perhaps the gateway of the Priory of Knaresborough, (*as delineated in the annexed print*) the brethren of which were patrons of this church, and being of the Order of the Trinity, they wore the above mentioned cross on the outside of their white habit, coloured as above, red and blue.

Tradition says, that KING CHARLES the First passing by this village in the month of February 1646-7, on his way from Newcastle to London, had his high crowned hat struck from his head by riding too near the boughs of a large tree ; we are shewn the place* where the tree stood, and informed that

* About 500 yards above Burn-bridge, betwixt that and Pannal Ash.

the owner, being a true loyalist, immediately caused its branching honours to be laid level with the ground.

The family of PANNAL bore for their arms, argent, a bend sable.

WILLIAM PANNAL was interred at Knaresborough, October 12, 1589.

MARY PANNAL, 1639.

One mile from Pannal, is an eminence called

H O R N B A N K,

On which was lately discovered the remains of several entrenchments forming three distinct enclosures, two of a square, and one of a circular form. Not far from these entrenchments which were probably of Danish origin, was found in May 1787, the umbo of a shield, with several other fragments of gilt brass.

In some parts of this ground below the above mentioned entrenchments, are places where small temporary furnaces have been used for smelting iron ore, the soil on each place is covered with ashes, amongst which are burnt wood, coal, and slag.

Smelting iron ore was much practiced by the foresters here in ancient times, when the forest abounded

abounded with wood, infomuch, that the inhabitants of a neighbouring village then called Kirkby, were stiled *Kirkby-ore-blowers*, which name in the lapse of time hath been changed to that of *Kirkby-overblow*.

At a small distance from Pannal, is

BECKWITH-SHAW.

A district that once belonged to the Beckwiths of Clint, it is a pleasant part of the forest, and still retains some appearance of the *shaw* or *small wood*, the trees surrounding the farm-houses, and being thinly scattered through the fields.

One mile from Beckwith-Shaw, is a very ancient enclosure called

HAVWRA PARK.

Probably derived from the British *Herrow*,* a robber : A situation like this, was well adapted for the reception of outlaws, being in the center of a large forest, well stocked with deer ; such free-booters did not confine their depredations to the woods and parks, they frequently sallied out into the open coun-

* Claus. 12 Henry III. anno 1228. To inquire if the men of Killinghall have common of pasture in Herwra.

try and plundered the houses of the rich and great, when suddenly retiring with their booty to those unfrequented solitudes, they found it no difficult matter to elude the civil power. Anno 1314, an inquiry was sent from the Court of London concerning malefactors in the forest of Knareborough. *Vide Records in the Tower of London*, Pat. A. 7, Edw. II. P. 1, M. 3, Dorso.

This park, which was anciently a Royal chase, contains upwards of two thousand acres, is now divided into farms, and hath been for several ages in the possession of the ancient family of the Ingilbys of Ripley. Sir JOHN INGILBY, Bt. being the present owner.

At the West end of this ancient enclosure, situated on the point of a hill, is the remains of a strong tower, with suitable out-works; the foundations and part of the gateway only remaining. Its dimensions appear to have been an exact square, each side measuring fifty feet, the ditch in some places is twenty-four feet deep, and five hundred feet in circumference; in the valley below, are the remains of a garden and fish-pond. On the opposite hill are some entrenchments, from whence tradition says, this tower was demolished.

By whom the park was enclosed, or the tower erected, is not known, it is commonly called John

of Gaunt's Castle, and perhaps was erected by that Prince when Lord of Knareborough, about the year 1371. Here the keeper and assistants might reside in safety, and the deer be effectually protected from the lawless attempts of roving delinquents.

One mile from Havwra Park, is.

F E W S T O N E.

This small village probably takes its name from its situation near some rock altar,* which after the heathen sacrifices ceased, might still be called Feustone, (i. e.) Fire-stone. Here is a church (dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen) that formerly belonged to the Priory of Knareborough: it is a vicarage, and now in the gift of the Lord Chancellor—its present annual value 70*l*.

Five miles from Fewstone, is

H A M P S T H W A I T E.†

A pleasant village watered by the river Nid, the church is a very ancient structure, dedicated to Thomas a Becket, and formerly belonged to the Priory of Knareborough: it is a vicarage, the in-

* Brandrith Craggs is only two miles distant.

† *Ham*, a village—and *Tbwai*te, a field cleared of wood.

cumbent is patron, and its present annual value 1301. There were anciently two chantries in this church, one dedicated to St. Syth, the other to the Virgin Mary and St. Anne.

One mile from Hamsthwaite, is

C L I N T,

The ancient seat of the Beckwith family, who appear to be descended from Gamelbar, Lord of the Manor of Beckwith, and many other places, who in the time of Edward the Confessor, had three carucates of land in Clint. Hamond Beckwith was seized of the Lordship of Clint with the Manor of Beckwith and Beckwith-Shaw, in the year 1319. He married a daughter of Sir Philip Tylney.

WILLIAM BECKWITH, Esq; married a daughter of Sir Gerrard Uffert.

THOMAS BECKWITH, Esq; married a daughter of John Sawley, Esq; 1381.

ADAM BECKWITH was living in the year 1381.

WILLIAM BECKWITH, 1433.

Sir WILLIAM BECKWITH of Clint, Knight, was seized also of the Manor of Beckwith and Beckwith-Shaw in the year 1480. Clint was the principal seat of this family till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and one branch of the family retained possession hereabouts till within these few years.

Part of the old mansion, the seat of the Beckwiths, is yet remaining here, called Clint-Hall, a very ancient stone building with an arched portal, situated on a high hill, commanding a most extensive prospect. The moat that once surrounded this mansion is still discernable.

Sir SOLOMON SWALZ resided in Clint about the year 1613, when he surveyed the forest of Knarefborough in order to have it enclosed, according to his survey, the forest contained 28,151 acres.

This place gave name to a family, some of whom still remain in this county.

WILLIAM CLINT founded the chantry of St. James at Ripon.

JOHN CLINT founded a chantry at Ripon, called Lady Church.

The Roman road from Ilkley over this forest, separated into two branches at this place, the one leading to Catterick, the other to Aldborough.

Edward Earl of Cornwall granted to the Monks of Fountains, *Houfebote* and *Heybote* in his woods within the forest of Knarefborough. He likewise gave them the *bees* and the *honey* found in his woods, and also leave to enclose the wood of *Birnbem*; but yet

yet in such a manner, that the beasts of the forest might pass into and out of it.

Two miles from Clint, is

K I L L I N G H A L L,*

For many ages, the seat of the family of Pulleyn. Capt. John Levens who lived in the reign of Charles I. having in the latter part of his life quitted the army, became one of the people called Quakers, and retired to this peaceful solitude where he ended his days in the year 1668. He and his two sons are interred in an orchard here, and perhaps no places are more proper to bury our dead in, than our gardens, groves, or airy fields: This custom is of the highest antiquity, the Greeks or Eastern Christians do not bury in churches.

At this day the house still bears the name of Levens Hall. The mansion of the Pulleyns with some other stately buildings formerly at this place have been suffered to decay, and out of their materials, farm-houses and their offices are erected: heaps of ruins covered with grass mark the place where two

* *Celyn*, (British) A holly tree; from a number of which growing here, this place may probably have been denominated,

of those mansions stood. A porter's lodge is seen at the end of a barn, the lower part of which being thirteen feet square, and having two arched gateways is now converted into a cow-house, while the chamber, above with an ornamented ceiling, serves the purpose of a dove-cote.

There has been a family of the name of Killinghall seated at Middleton St. George, in the county of Durham, for many centuries, the only one of that name in the kingdom, but now extinct, they probably came from hence. Arms—gules a bend, raguly argent between three garbs of the second.

In the year 1319. A grant was obtained by the owners of an IRON FORGE in this forest, of all the dry wood and leafless trees to be found therein.

King Henry VI. granted a right of common in this forest to the Prior of Bolton, which was to extend from Washburne Head and Timble, unto the *ffyle* of the said water.

The Abbot of Fountains had also a grant of common, which was to extend from Washburne to Blawathe, and thence to Plumpton Gate; thence to Barlet Saile; thence to Darley Beck, and from thence to the water of Nid.

The

The Prior and the Abbot each opened mines for lead ore on their respective grounds, which gave great offence to the Foresters in general, and occasioned numberless complaints. The Foresters, not being able to prevent the Monks from getting lead ore, endeavoured to possess themselves of the same advantage, and obtained a grant to open mines for lead ore at Middleton, Mongagill, Craven Cross, Greenhow, &c. and worked several shafts with good effect. The Prior of Bolton, enraged at their success, and eager to make reprisals on them for former injuries done to his lead works, employed a number of riotous persons, who made forcible entry into the premises, and took away the ore cast in the mines, and did other damage on the 6th of March, 1529. The sufferers complained against the Prior and his adherents, obtained a commission of inquiry, directed to Sir William Mauleverer and others, who, repairing to the forest for the execution thereof, were met by a great number of men of the Prior's party, who threatened the commissioners, and behaved in so outrageous a manner, that they could not with safety proceed on the business at that time. These disputes at length ended in favour of the Abbot and Prior, and the Foresters were forced to submit.

In 1731, two pigs of lead were discovered on Hayshaw Moor, in the manor of Dacre, on the estate
of

of Sir John Ingilby of Ripley ; one is preserved by the family, the other was presented to the British Museum. They are both inscribed with raised capitals :—IMPERATORE CÆSARE DOMITIANO AUGUSTO CONSULE SEPTIMUM. This was cast in the year 87. On one side is the word BRIG, signifying that it came from the country of the Brigantes. Several of these pigs of lead have been found with Imperial inscriptions in different parts of the kingdom, by which it is clear that the government took the mineral concerns into their own hands, and had their stamp masters in proper places. On this forest some years ago was found a large medal, inscribed, IO. KENDAL RHODI. TURCUPELARIUS TEMPORE OBSIDIONISTURCHORUM.M.CCCC.LXXX. On one side his head, and on the other his arms. The legend informs us, that John Kendal was present at the siege of Rhodes, when Mahomet the Great in vain attempted to reduce that fortress in the year 1480. The office of GRAND TURCOPOLIER, or Colonel of the Cavalry, belonged particularly to the English nation.

In the year 1613, a grant was obtained by Sir Solomon Swale for the inclosure of this forest, who accordingly surveyed it for that purpose ; but, from some unforeseen obstacle, was unable to bring his plan into execution.

P

During

During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. and all the time of the inter-regnum, the ROYAL FORESTS in particular suffered so considerably, that many extensive ones were so entirely stripped of their wood as to have scarce any memorial left but their names. The boundaries of this forest were anciently perambulated every three years by the Constable of Knareborough castle, and the most respectable men amongst the Foresters, each on horseback, having a boy behind him of about ten years of age.—The last perambulation was made in the year 1767; soon after which, namely, in 1770, an act of parliament was obtained for its division and inclosure, since that, great part of the forest has undergone a very pleasing and happy alteration, and though the expences of bringing some parts of it into a state of cultivation have been much greater than the owners expected, yet, upon the whole, this improvement cannot fail of being beneficial to the community in general.

In making drains in some of the marshy places here, have been discovered the trunks of large trees, sunk below the surface at different depths, of different sorts of wood, as oak, fir, &c. which are supposed by some writers to be the effects of the deluge, and by others to have been cut down by the Romans, to prevent the continual depredations the Britons made upon them, from their thick woods
and

and impenetrable marshes, intercepting their provisions and killing their convoys. This occasioned public orders for destroying the woods that screened these plunderers, in which service the Emperor Severus (who died at York) is said to have lost fifty thousand men.

It appears they were destroyed partly by fire, and partly by the axe, as evident marks of the tool are seen on some of them, and burnt wood and fir-cones are frequently found in those places.

Representations of various kinds of shell-fish are found in the middle of stones dug from a quarry at a place called Knox, near Harrogate, and other parts of this forest: Also, the *cornu ammonis*, or snake-stone, of different sizes. Fossils, representing branches of yew, the fir, and several other trees, cut or broken in short lengths of four or five inches each, and about three or four inches in diameter, are frequently found here. They are called by some, petrifications; by others, *lusus naturæ*; and many have been the arguments used in support of each opinion, by Woodward, Lister, Camerarius, Nicholson, and others; yet, after all these conjectures, we must leave them unaccounted for, and acknowledge that they must be ranked amongst the arcana of nature, which elude all human researches.

The most extraordinary and unaccountable phænomena seem to be, that of living animals being found in the middle of blocks of stone; and yet, wonderful as such circumstances may appear, many instances of the truth of them are well attested in this and other parts of the kingdom. In the year 1776, a workman, digging for limestone on Thistle-Hill, near Knaresborough, discovered a live toad in the solid rock some feet below the surface, which died soon after its exposure to the air. It was of the common size, and of a darker colour than these reptiles usually are; had but three feet, and a stump instead of the fourth.

Mr. WILLIAM PULLAN, of Blubber Houses in this forest, having occasion in the year 1761 to break a stone which was about four feet square, found a living serpent fifteen inches long enclosed in the middle of the block; its back was a dark brown, and the belly a silver colour, the oval cavity in which this reptile lay, was about twelve inches long and six wide. In a stone quarry at Harwood was found, about twenty years ago, eighteen feet below the surface, a stag's horn enclosed in the solid rock. This horn was in the possession of Mr. Joshua Craven, late of Harwood.

Here are also found many of the ancient domestic mill-stones, called querns, consisting of one circular
flat

flat stone of about eighteen inches diameter, upon which was placed the upper stone nearly shaped like a sugar-loaf, with a hole quite through the middle from top to bottom; on the side was a handle fixed. The whole was placed on a cloth, and the grinder poured in the corn with one hand, and with the other turned round the upper stone with a rapid motion, while the meal run out at the sides, and fell upon the cloth. This method of grinding was exceeding tedious, and would employ two pair of hands four hours to grind one bushel of corn. As most of the upper stones have a piece broken off the sides of each, it is probable they were all rendered useless by order of the Lord of each Manor, after the invention of wind and water-mills.

This forest abounded with wild boars, the red and fallow deer, and other animals of chase. Free ingress and egress are reserved for the wild beasts here, in certain lands adjoining to this forest, granted to the Priory of Knaresborough, and confirmed to them by Edward II. as appears by the following extract from the charter: “*Salvis nobis et hæredibus nostris bestiis nostris Silvestribus ita quod liberum habeant introitum et exitum sicut prius habere consueverunt in prædictis.*”

The fox, hare, and badger, the black and red moor game, grey and green plover, curlew and snipe, the
wild

wild duck and widgeon still afford ample amusement for the sportsman in different parts of this forest.

HARROGATE to BILTON-PARK, one mile and a half—To COGHILL-HALL, one mile—To SCREVEN-HALL, one mile—To SCOTTON one mile—To FARNHAM, one mile—To COPGROVE, two miles—To BRERETON, two miles—To NID, one mile—To RIPLEY, one mile.

One mile from High Harrogate, is a bridge over a small brook, called Star-Beck, about two hundred yards on the right of this bridge are two springs, formerly in great repute, but now quite neglected; the distance betwixt these springs is only eighteen yards, and yet one of them is a sulphur water, and the other a chalybeate.

Half a mile from hence, on the left of the road leading to Knareborough, is

B I L T O N,

Probably derived from the British *Bilain*, a farmer, a tenant in Villenage. PETER SLINGSBY, Esq; resided here about the year 1500. Capt. WILLIAM SLINGSBY, also in 1571. The family of Stockdale were afterwards Lords of this place for more than one hundred years, who bore for their arms—Ermine,

mine, on a bend fable three pheons argent, in the sinister chief, an escallop shell gules—Crest, a talbot passant, proper.

A family of the name of BILTON, bore for their arms—Paly of four or and gules, a bend fable.

THOMAS STOCKDALE, Esq; who bought the royalties of this estate, 1652.

WILLIAM STOCKDALE, Esq; Member of Parliament for Knaresborough, obit 1693.

CHRISTOPHER STOCKDALE, Esq; represented the borough of Knaresborough in several Parliaments, obit 1713.

WILLIAM STOCKDALE, 1739.

From the family of Stockdale, this estate passed by purchase to that of Watson.

JOHN WATSON, Esq; being the present possessor.* The mansion-house is pleasantly situated, and commands a most extensive and beautiful prospect.

In the park, (anciently styled Parvum Parcum de Knaresburgh) is a fine spring of sulphur water, also several petrifying springs, near which are found

* Arms argent on a chevron, engrailed azure between three martlets fable, a crescent or.

mosses and other vegetable substances, on which incrustations have been formed. Marble, alabaster, and coal, are likewise found in different parts of this estate.

Gamelbar had in Bilton, before the conquest, three carucates and a half of land, and as much arable as was sufficient for two ploughs. Gilbert Tyfen had these lands, 2nd William I. and they were then uncultivated or waste, only Bilton paid 3s. rent.

Proceeding towards Knaresborough, observe within half a mile of the town, a vista of considerable length formed by the trees on each side the road, and terminated by an elegant mansion, the seat of James Collins, Esq. In the back ground is seen Claro-Hill wooded to the very summit; from hence the scene is beautifully varied, till you arrive at the bridge, near which is

C O G H I L L H A L L,

Situated on a small elevation above the river Nid, the length of the South front is one hundred and thirty feet, and that of the East eighty feet. In the course of the buildings are five projections, forming so many large bow windows, from which the TOWN and CHURCH of Knaresborough, the stately ruins of the CASTLE, the BRIDGE over the river, with BELMOND WOOD, and BILTON PARK, compose a most beautiful landscape.

The

The DINING ROOM is thirty two feet by eighteen.
 The DRAWING ROOM is thirty one by twenty four.
 The MUSIC ROOM is twenty two by sixteen.
 The LIBRARY is twenty by twenty.

The Lawn falls gently towards the river, on the bank of which a fine gravel walk winds through a thick grove, to a retired and pleasing spot called the HERMITAGE, where a rustic cell built of stones and moss is placed near a natural cascade, which the river forms by falling over a ridge of rocks ; from hence the walk is carried up the hill, winding through a variety of flowering shrubs and evergreens, to the front of the house. The meadows, wood, and water, which lie below and opposite the shrubbery, form one of the most romantic prospects imaginable.

Sir JOHN COGHILL, Bart. is the present owner, whose arms are—quarterly ; first and fourth, gules, on a chevron argent three pellets, a chief sable for Coghill ; second and third, or, on a chief indented azure, three fleurs-de-lis of the first ; a canton ermine for Cramer of Ireland—Crest, on a mount vert, a cock with wings expanded or, ducally crowned gules.

Motto—Non dormit qui custodit.

The guardian does not sleep.

Q

Scarce

Scarce a mile from hence, is

S C R I V E N H A L L*.

A seat of the ancient family of the Slingsbys. Pleasantly situated in the park, on the right of the road leading from Knaresborough to Ripley. In the center of the principal front, is a pediment supported by four Ionic pillars, from whence is a beautiful view of the lawn skirted with lofty trees, and terminated by a rising ground. A very extensive tract of enclosed country is seen to the Eastward, including the cathedral of York at the distance of eighteen miles.

A winding walk near a mile in extent, leads from the West side of the house through a very fine wood of elm and beech trees, whose foliage uniting above form a most pleasing solitary shade, rendered still more agreeable by the distant clamour of the rookery, and the soft notes of the plaintive ring-dove.

In the house are many good rooms, the hall in particular is well proportioned and elegantly finished.

* Scriven probably implies the residence of the Grave or Steward.——

Wcrifennu, (British) to write.

In the drawing room, are some portraits of the Percys, Slingsbys, and Duncombes.

The family of Scriven descended from GAMEL, the KING's FOWLER, settled here soon after the conquest. They bore for their arms—argent, a chevron between two lions faces, in chief, gules, and a bugle horn in base.—BALDWIN, son of Gamel, was Forester of the forest and parks of Knareborough.

HENRY, the Forester of Knareborough, son and heir of Baldwin, married Emma, daughter of Robert de Merkington, temp. Henry III. by whom he had issue Baldwin the Forester, who died S.P. and Thomas de Scriven.

This Henry the Forester gave certain lands in Merkington, with Adam de Merkington and all his family, cattle, and goods to the Monks of Fountains Abbey.

THOMAS DE SCRIVEN, Forester of Knareborough, de feodo, 1273, married Agnes, daughter of John de Walkingham, sister and heiress of Sir Alan and Adam de Walkingham, by whom he had issue Rodulphus, who died S.P. Mabella 31st Edward I. Margaretta 31st Edward I. and Henry de Scriven, Forestarius 9th of Edward II. who married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Richard de Caperun, of Scotton, by

Q₂

whom.

whom he had Joanna, daughter and co-heiress, married to William de Slingsby. Henry de Scriven, anno 31, Edward I. petitioned the King, for that he and his ancestors had enjoyed the office of Foresters of the forest of Knareborough, and had belonging to the same *vi d. per diem*, and common of pasture in the said forest and the parks of Hay and Bilton before the said parks were inclosed, and after the inclosure of those parks, for all the beasts of their own breed, except sheep and goats; and that they were now interrupted in the enjoyment of the above privileges by Sir Miles Stapleton, the Steward of Knareborough.

In answer to the said petition, it was in the Exchequer Chamber, on the 31st of Edward I. decreed, that the petitioner shall continue to enjoy without interruption all the aforesaid privileges, and also shall take from the King's woods there, all reasonable house-boot, hey-boot*, &c. he may have occasion for, so as he do not cut down any oak, ash, or hazle, or any tree growing or bearing fruit. It was also granted, that he should have pasture in the park of Bilton, for his oxen used in the plough, and his milk kyne.

* *House-boot*—Wood for the house use,——

Hey-boot—Wood for repairing of hays, hedges, or fences.

Anno 1, Edward II. Henry de Scriven was again interrupted in the enjoyment of these privileges, by command of Peter de Gaveston then Earl of Cornwall, but after an inquisition taken, it was found, that Gamellus, ancestor of the said Henry, had enjoyed the same, and also the office of Forester of the forest and keeper of the parks of Knaresborough. All these immunities were confirmed to Gulielmus de Slingsby, who married Joanna, daughter and heir of the said Henry de Scriven, anno 1357.

S L I N G S B Y

Bore for his arms, argent, a griffin segreant sable, oppressed with a fesse gules.

JOHN the SON of William de Slingsby, married Agnes de North Stodligh, heiress of William the son of Simon de Stodligh. Temp. Ed. I.

WILLIAM DE SLINGSBIE de Stodligh, married Joanna, heiress of Henry de Scriven*, anno 11th of Ed. III. and succeeded to the office of Forester of the forest and parks of Knaresborough. He had issue Richard, who died S. P. 31st of Edward III. and Gilbert.

GILBERT SLINGSBY, second son, married the daughter of William Calverley, Esq; and had issue William.

* Since this marriage, the Slingsbys have born the arms of Scriven.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM SLINGSBY, married the daughter of Thomas Banks of Whixley, Esq; and had issue Richard.

RICHARD SLINGSBY, Esq; married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of John or William Nesfield, of Nesfield, by whom he had the manors of Scotton, Brearton, and Thorp, and had issue William.

WILLIAM SLINGSBY, living 20th Henry VI. married Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Plompton, of Plompton, Knight, and had issue, William, John, Robert, Thomas, and Agnes.

WILLIAM SLINGSBY of Scriven, Esq; son and heir, married Janet, daughter of Sir John Melton, of Aston, Knight, and had issue John.

JOHN SLINGSBY of Scriven, Esq; son and heir, Chief Forester of Knareborough, who married Joan, daughter of William or Walter Calverley, Esq; and had issue, John, Jane, (prioress of Nun Monkton) Margery, wife of John Coghill, and Margaret, wife of William Tankard, Esq.

JOHN SLINGSBY, Esq; son and heir, married Margery, daughter of Simon Pooley of Radley, in Suffolk, and had issue, Thomas, John, Marmaduke, Peter, Simon, Anne, wife of Thomas Swale, Esq; Margery, wife of Walter Pulleyn of Scotton, Esq; Isabel, married to Thomas Langton of Harrogate, Esq.

THOMAS SLINGSBY, Esq; of Scriven, son and heir, married Joan, daughter of Sir John Mallory, Knight, of Studley, in com. Ebor. and had issue,

Sir

Sir Francis, Marmaduke, Charles, (a clergyman) William, Peter, Thomas, Joan, wife of William Basforth of Thormanby; Dorothy, wife of Francis Tankard of Boroughbridge; Anne, married to Robert Birnand of Knareborough, Esq; and Elizabeth, married to Christopher Conyers of Hornby, Esq.

Sir FRANCIS SLINGSBY, Knight, of Scriven, son and heir, died anno dom. 1600. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Percy, Knight, second brother to Henry Earl of Northumberland, she died 1598. They had issue nine sons and three daughters, 1st, Thomas, drowned in the river Nid, aged 28, S. P. 2d, Francis and 3d, Henry, both died young; 4th, Sir Henry; 5th, Arthur, who died S. P. 1588; 6th, Charles; 7th, Sir William; 8th, Sir Guildford; 9th, Sir Francis. Eleanor and Anne, both died young, and Catharine.

Sir HENRY SLINGSBY, fourth, but eldest surviving son and heir, was High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 10th of James I. died December 1634. He married Frances, daughter of William Vavasour of Weston, Esq; by Frances his wife, one of the daughters of Sir Leonard Beckwith of Selby, Knight, and had issue, 1st, William, killed at Florence, S. P. 2d, Sir Henry; 3d, Thomas, died in France unmarried. Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Metcalf, Knight; Mary, wife of Sir Walter Bethel, Knight; Catharine, married to Sir John Fenwick; Alice, to Thomas Waterton, Esq; Frances, to Bryan Stapleton, Esq; and Eleanor, to Sir Arthur Ingram, Knight.

Sir

Sir HENRY SLINGSBY, eldest surviving son and heir, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, and was Member of Parliament for Knaresborough, 1640: Colonel in the King's service during the whole time of the civil war, and was beheaded by the Oliverian party, anno 1658. He married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Bellasyse, the first Viscount Fauconberg, by whom he had issue, Sir Thomas, Henry, Barbara, married to Sir John Talbot of Lacock, in Wilts, Knight; and Catharine, wife of Sir John Fenwick, Knight.

Sir THOMAS SLINGSBY, Baronet, son and heir, was High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 14th of Charles II. married Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of George Craddock, by whom he had issue, Sir HENRY, who died S. P. 1692; Sir Thomas; and Barbara, who had three husbands; 1st, Sir Richard Mauleverer, Baronet; 2d, John Lord Arundell, and 3d, Thomas Earl of Pembroke. Sir THOMAS SLINGSBY, Bart. succeeded his brother Sir Henry, and married Sarah, daughter of John Savile of Methley, Esq; by whom he had issue, Sir HENRY SLINGSBY, who died 1763, S. P. Sir THOMAS SLINGSBY succeeded Sir Henry his brother, but died unmarried, January 18, 1765; and was succeeded by his next brother, Sir SAVILE SLINGSBY, Baronet, who died unmarried, 1780. CHARLES SLINGSBY, Esq; the younger brother married Miss Turner, and had issue THOMAS TURNER SLINGSBY, and Sarah; Sir Savile had also two
sisters,

sisters, 1st, Mary, who was Maid of Honour to Queen Anne, and married to Thomas Duncombe of Helmsley, Esq; and 2d, Barbara.

Sir THOMAS TURNER SLINGSBY, the present Baronet, was high sheriff in 1785. His first lady was Miss Catharine Buckley, by whom he had issue Thomas, born January 10, 1775, and Charles, born March 17, 1777; his second lady was Miss Mary Slingsby, by whom he has no issue.

Near the village of Scriven, is an eminence called

C O N Y N G G A R T H ;

Alias, K I N G ' s G A R T H.

This piece of ground is about six hundred yards in length, and two hundred in breadth, nearly encompassed on three sides by a precipice, and on the remaining part, the want of the precipice is supplied by various terraces cut in the side of the hill rising above each other; a mode of fortification very common amongst the Northern nations in ancient times. The name of this hill, its form, and situation render it very probable that here some Saxon Monarch with his army were formerly encamped.* On a rising

* At a small distance from hence, is a piece of ground called *Market Flat*—probably the place where provisions were brought to supply the camp.

ground, about half a mile from hence, were found, some years ago, by men digging for gravel, five or six human skeletons laid side by side, with each a small urn placed at its head.—These were probably Saxons, interred according to ancient custom at some distance from the camp; the small vessel found with each, was, perhaps, the lachrymatory, which usually contained the tears shed by the friends of the departed, on such mournful occasions.

About half a mile further Westward, on the left of the road leading from Knaresborough to Ripley, are some entrenchments called

GATES - HILL CAMP,

Situated two hundred feet above the river Nid, to which on one side the descent is very steep. The area of the camp within the entrenchments, measures in length three hundred and eighty feet, and is two hundred feet wide, it would not conveniently contain more than one thousand men. At what time or by whom this camp was formed is not certainly known, though it is very probable that LORD FAIRFAX encamped here the latter end of the year 1644, before he took the town of Knaresborough, and during the siege of the castle there.

Proceeding

Proceeding from Gates-Hill, one mile towards Ripley, on the right, is the village of

S C O T T O N,

Pleasantly situated, and formerly the residence of some families of note. Its first inhabitants were probably from Scotland as its name implies. Robert de Bruis had two carucates of land here, 20th of William I. This nobleman, from whom the Kings of Scotland and the illustrious family of Bruce Earls of Ailesbury are descended, was a person of such valour and so much confided in by William Duke of Normandy, that he rewarded him with no less than forty three lordships in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and fifty one in the North Riding of that county, whereof the manor and castle of Skelton was the capital of his barony. In the third of King Stephen, he and his son Adam, with all the force they could raise, joined the Northern Barons at Northallerton, against the King of Scotland; but Robert having received great favours from that king, he with the assent of the English army, had leave to go to him, which he did, and endeavoured to dissuade him from battle, but returning without success, immediate orders were given for the onset; and both armies engaging, the Scots were entirely defeated. He died 6th Stephen, 1141.

SCOTLANDUS DE SCOTTON gave a carucate and a half of land in Ripley and Ulcotes, to the Monks of Fountains Abbey.

ROGLR DE SCOTTON gave all his lands in the Marsh of Scotton to the said Abbey.

ADE DE SCOTTON, temp. Hen. III.

The family of CAPERUN, also resided here temp. Hen. III. when William de Caperun of Scotton, married Alicia, co-heiress of Ade de Scotton.

RICHARD, son of WILLIAM CAPERUN, married Alicia, heiress of Robert de Brereton, temp. Ed. I.

HENRY the Forester of Scriven, married Alicia, co-heiress of Richard Caperun de Scotton, temp. Edward II.

In a controversy between John Duke of Lancaster, commonly called JOHN OF GAUNT, on the one part, and WILLIAM DE GARGRAVE and HYKEDON DE SLINGSBY, who had married the two daughters and heirs of WILLIAM DE NESFIELD on the other part, concerning the lordships of BRERETON, SCOTTON, and THORP. The Duke claimed by purchase; the two heirs by an entail. This dispute was referred to the decision of twelve of the best knights and esquires nearest Scotton, in the year 1287.

In later times, this village became the residence of the PERCYS and PULLEYNS, whose mansions still remaining are converted into farm-houses. Percys is now the property of William Roundell, Esq; and retains

retains many marks of antiquity about it; in the hall upon the ceiling, is the ancient arms of that renowned family, viz.—A lion rampant, quartered with three lucies or pike-fish, hauriant.—The crescent also appears in several places. The house where the Pulleyns resided, is the property of Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, Bart. it is a very large building, but hath undergone so thorough a repair, that scarce any marks of antiquity remain about it. At the lower end of the town, on the left, is a large field with a few scattered trees that gives it the appearance of a park; its present name is the Lambers, probably a corruption of l'ombres, the shades, or the groves.

The burying ground at Scotton was given for the use of the people called Quakers, by William and Edward Watkinson of Bradley, near Skipton in Craven, anno 1670.

Here are three tomb-stones with inscriptions to the memories of Ann Watkinson, obit 1670.—George Watkinson, husband to the aforesaid Ann, obit 1670.—William Watkinson, 1675.

One mile from Scotton, is

F A R N H A M.

A small village, the church is a vicarage, and rated

rated in the King's books at 6*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* It formerly belonged the Priory de Bello Valle in the county of Lincoln. James Collins, Esq; and Miss Ostler are now patrons, its present annual value is 15*l.* Here are no monuments of ancient date, except two altar tombs in the church yard, one inscribed to the memory of Nicholas Bickerdike, and the other to Jane his wife, date 1684; of this family probably was Sir Walter Bickerdike, whose daughter Eve, married — Goldeſburgh of Goldeſburgh, Esq.

A family of the name of FARNHAM, bore for their arms—Quarterly, argent and azure, four crescents counterchanged.

The family of WALKINGHAM were anciently Lords of this town, who bore for their arms—Vaire, two bars gules.

Sir ALAIN DE WALKINGHAM, was living about the year 1273, whose sister and sole heiress married Thomas de Scriven.

The family mansion was situated in a valley on the right of the road leading from Farnham to Walkingham Hill, the avenue formed of two rows of aged oaks, through which the road led from the foot of the hill to the house, is yet discernable. The traces of the foundations of the building measure 46 yards in length and 34 in depth. Two round heaps of
ruins

ruins covered with grafs and weeds, feem to mark the fcites of two circular towers, that included betwixt them the whole length of the front. The moat that once furrounded this edifice, is remembered by perfons, now living, to have been wide and deep. The chapel flood at fome diftance from the houfe, in a place ftill called Chapel Garth. The remains of the ftables and other offices, with the gardens and fih ponds, are very evident.

In the year 1757, a copper mine was opened at Farnham, which for want of proper management failed of fuccefs. In the year 1787 died, John Wood, an inhabitant of this village, at the age of 102 ; he retained his faculties to the laft, and walked to Knarefborough market a few weeks before his death, carrying a bafket on his arm.

About one mile and a half from hence, is

C O P G R O V E,

The feat of HENRY DUNCOMBE, Efq; Member in Parliament for the county of York ; the houfe ftands on a rifing ground, its South front is ninety feet long ; over the entrance is a pediment fupported by four fquare pilafters.

The

The DINING ROOM

Is thirty feet by twenty, hung round with a great variety of fine prints, copied from the best masters; the chimney piece is of excellent marble and well finished.

BILLIARD ROOM

Twenty four feet square. Here are three busts large as life, BRUTUS, MILTON, and LAURENCE BELLINI, first physician to Cosmo III. Duke of Florence, who died in the year 1703, at the age of sixty. There are also several pictures finished in a masterly manner, viz. W. MASON, M. A. Sir CECIL WRAY, Bart. WILLIAM WEDDEL, Esq; CHARLES DUNCOMBE, Esq; JOHN DALTON, Esq; of Sleningford; JOHN GRIMSTON, Esq; JOHN LORD MUNCASTER.

DRAWING ROOM,

Forty feet by twenty. Here are the following pictures; an old man with a book, a most capital picture, three landscapes, three girls playing with each other, three boys playing with a dog, two excellent pieces of ruins, one large inlaid table of all the specimens of ancient and modern marble; over the chimney piece is the figure of a small wild boar raising himself from the ground, well executed.

LIBRARY,

L I B R A R Y,

Twenty-five feet by eighteen. A handsome book-case filled with a well chosen collection of books, in elegant bindings.

Mr. DUNCOMBE's LODGING ROOM.

Over the chimney piece is a picture of HENRY SLINGSBY, Esq; of Slingsby-House in the Strand, and Kippax in Yorkshire, Master of the Mint to Charles II. only son of Sir WILLIAM SLINGSBY; Mr. DUNCOMBE when a child, painted by his sister; W. MASON, M.A. CAPTAIN DALTON.

STRIPED LODGING ROOM:

Here are two very good landscapes; a group of wild ducks; and a fine print of Sir George Savile.

From most of the rooms in this elegant mansion is a pleasing prospect of the lawn, bounded by hilly grounds, on one side of which a fine sheet of water, bordered with wood, winding out of sight beyond a distant hill, adds greatly to the beauty of the scene.

The C H U R C H

Is a rectory, dedicated to St. Michael, whereof
S. HENRY.

HENRY DUNCOMBE, Esq; is patron; its clear yearly value 120l. On a brass plate fixed against the wall, in the inside of the church, is an inscription in latin of which the following is a translation :

HERE SLEEPS IN THE LORD, JOHN WINCUP, LATE RECTOR OF THIS CHURCH, THE SERVICES OF WHICH HE FAITHFULLY PERFORMED FOR FIFTY FOUR YEARS; HIS DISPOSITION WAS FRIENDLY AND HOSPITABLE TO ALL, BUT HIS LIBERALITY TO THE POOR WAS GENEROUS AND DIFFUSIVE. AGAINST NO ONE DID HE EVER COMMENCE A SUIT AT LAW, NOR DID ANY PERSON EVER COMMENCE A SUIT AGAINST HIM. HIS LITTLE HABITATION HAVING FLOURISHED UNDER THE DIVINE PROTECTION FOR FIFTY TWO YEARS, WITH A WIFE AND FAMILY OF SIX CHILDREN; HE WAS THE FIRST THAT WAS REMOVED FROM THENCE TO THE GRAVE. HIS DEATH HAPPENED ON THE 8th DAY OF JULY, 1637, IN THE EIGHTY SIXTH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

On a neat marble monument, fixed against the North wall, is inscribed :

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THE REVEREND THOMAS LAMPLUGH, A. M. RECTOR OF THIS PARISH, PREBENDARY OF WISTOW IN THE CATHEDRAL OF YORK, LORD OF THE MANOR OF LAMPLUGH IN CUMBERLAND, AND THE LAST MALE HEIR OF THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF LAMPLUGH. HE WAS THE ONLY SON OF THE REVEREND
THOMAS

THOMAS LAMPLUGH, A.M. FORMERLY RECTOR OF BOLTON PERCY, AND ONE OF THE CANONS RESIDENTIARY OF THE SAID CATHEDRAL CHURCH, BY HONOR, HIS WIFE, THE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM CHALONER OF GUISBOROUGH, ESQ. HE MARRIED MARY, THE DAUGHTER OF MR. JAMES COLLINS, AND DIED WITHOUT ISSUE, 28th FEBRUARY, 1783. AGED FIFTY FIVE YEARS.

At this village is a cold bath, which was formerly in great repute, and called St. Mongah's Well, Dr. Clayton of Lancashire, wrote on its virtues and uses in the year 1697.—*See his letter in the first edition of Floyer on cold baths.* In the second edition of that book, is the following observations on this spring: That people resort here to be cured of fixed pains, whether with or without tumour; rheumatisms, quartans, strains, bruises, rickets, all weakneses of the nerves.

They are immerfed at all ages, viz. from six months old to eighty years. Children are twice or thrice dipped in and immediately taken out again. Adults stay in a quarter or near half an hour. They use no preparative physic, nor observe any diet before nor afterwards, but a draught of warm ale or sack.

Diseased people go from the bath to bed, but the healthful put on their cloaths and go where they please.

This well has no appearance of any mineral quality in its water, the principal virtue seems to be in its coldness.

Before the conquest, GOSPATRIC, a Northern nobleman, was Lord of this village, where he had six carucates of land, three of which were arable. In the 20th of William I. ERNEIS DE BURUN, a Norman, had this manor, whose servant TURSTEN held here one carucate, with one plough and seven villeins. Here was then a church, and the manor, a mile long and half a mile broad, was in the time of King Edward valued at 20s. but at the above-mentioned time only at 16s.—*Vide Doomsday Book.*

Two miles from Copgrove, is

B R E R E T O N,

The seat of a very ancient family of that name, who bore for their arms, argent, two bars sable.

ROBERT, son of SIMON DE BRERETON, Lord of Brereton, married Helevisia, heiress of Thomas de Sawley, temp. Henry III.

RICHARD DE BRERETON and ALICE his wife, were benefactors to Fountains Abbey. The site of the family mansion, with the remains of the moat, fish-

fish-ponds, and gardens, including several acres, are yet discernable in a field called Hall Garth.

Returning from Brereton, and proceeding along the Ripley road, observe on the right the village of

N I D D,

The feat of the ancient family of TRAPPS, who bear for their arms, argent, three caltrops sable, two and one. Crest—A man's head couped at the shoulders; upon which is a cap of steel, garnished with a plume of feathers, all proper.

ROBERT TRAPPS, Esq; was living 1526.

HENRY, son and heir of ROBERT, married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Robert Birnand of Knarlesborough, in whose right he was seized of lands in Knarlesborough, Harrogate, and Nid.

Sir FRANCIS TRAPPS BIRNAND, Knight, son and heir of Henry, married Mary, daughter of Robert Atkinson, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

ROBERT TRAPPS BIRNAND, Esq; son and heir of Sir Francis, married Eliza, daughter of Mr. Stephen Taylor, from whom is lineally descended the present owner, FRANCIS TRAPPS, Esq;

The church here is a vicarage, of which the college

lege of Ripon was anciently patrons, it is now in the gift of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and its present annual value 42l.

One mile from Nidd, is

R I P L E Y,

Anciently a seat of a family of that name, who bore for their arms, per chevron dove tail, or, and vert, three lions rampant counterchanged.

Sir THOMAS DE INGILBY one of the justices of the common pleas, married Catharine, daughter and heiress of — Ripley of Ripley, Esq; about the year 1378, by which marriage, this estate came to the Ingilbys. He left several children, from whom, after a flourishing race of ancestors, was descended

Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, Knight and Baronet, so created May 17, 1642. He married Anne, daughter of Sir James Bellingham, Knight, and had issue four sons and one daughter.

Sir WILLIAM, the second Baronet, married Margaret, daughter of John Savile of Methley in Yorkshire, Esq; (ancestor to the present Earl of Mexborough of the kingdom of Ireland) by whom he was father of Sir John, his successor, and five daughters.

Sir

Sir JOHN, the third Baronet, who married Mary, daughter of Mr. Johnson, had issue three sons and one daughter, and was succeeded by his eldest son, 1741-2.

Sir JOHN, the fourth Baronet, obit 1772, unmarried, whereby the title became extinct, but was revived in the present Baronet, by patent, dated March 24, 1781, and who was appointed High Sheriff of the county in 1782. Married Elizabeth, the daughter of Wharton Amcotts, Esq; Member of Parliament for East Retford.

The H O U S E,

A very ancient spacious and lofty pile of buildings, has been much enlarged by the present Baronet. On one side of the gateway, are two shields of arms cut in stone, one of which is the arms of Ingilby, the other those of Ingilby impaling Strangeways. The high embattled turrets of this stately mansion, present the idea of an ancient Baronial castle, overlooking a wide domain, abounding with rich enclosures, hills and dales, and leafy woods.

The VESTIBULE is elegantly finished, with two columns and two pilasters, all of the doric order. The DINING ROOM is twenty seven feet by twenty two.

two. The DRAWING ROOM of the same dimensions. The BREAKFAST ROOM is twenty-four feet by sixteen. The LIBRARY is twenty four feet by twenty-one. The BEST LODGING ROOM is thirty feet by twenty-four, with a recess, and two fluted columns. The NURSERY is forty feet by twenty, with a large window, from whence, is a fine view of the park and adjacent country.

In the great staircase, is an elegant Venetian window, in the divisions of which on stained glass, are a series of escutcheons, displaying the principal quarterings and intermarriages of the Ingilby family, since their settling at Ripley, during a course of four hundred and ten years, viz.

Sir THOMAS INGILBY and CATHARINE RIPLEY
 THOMAS INGILBY, Esq; and ALENORA MOWBRAY
 JOHN INGILBY, Esq; and ELENORA ROUCLIFF
 THOMAS INGILBY, Esq; and ELENA HOLM
 WALTER PEDWARDINE, Esq; and CATHARINE INGILBY*
 JOHN HOLME, Esq; and JENNET INGILBY*
 THOMAS DE LA RIVER, Esq; and ISABEL INGILEY*
 Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, Kt. and JOANNA STAPILTON
 THOMAS BECKWITH, Esq; and ELIZABETH INGILBY
 JOHN INGILBY, Esq; and MARGARET STRANGEWAYS.

* These names are not inserted in the window, though they occur in *Thoresky's Ducat. Leod.*

JOHN SUTHILL, Esq; and AGNES INGILBY

WILLIAM ARTHINGTON, Esq; and CATHARINE INGILBY

Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, Kt. and CATHA. STILLINGTON

JOHN INGILBY, Esq; and ALENORA CONSTABLE

Sir ROBERT CONSTABLE and JANE INGILBY

RICHARD GOLDESBURGH, Esq; }

ROBERT WARCUP, Esq; }

THOMAS WRIOTHSLEY, Esq; }

ANNA INGILBY

WILLIAM INGILBY, Esq; and CECILIA TALBOIS.

Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, Knight, and ANN MALORY

JAMES PULLEIN, Esq; and FRANCES INGILBY

RICHARD MALTUS and ELIZABETH INGILBY*

JOHN INGILBY, Esq; and ANN CLAPHAM

THOMAS INGILBY, Esq; and ALICE LAWSON*

Sir JOHN GASCOIGN, Knight, and ANN INGILBY*

RALPH CRESWELL, Esq; and ELIZABETH INGILBY*

JOHN INGILBY, Esq; and ISABEL TOWNLEY, first;

MARY LAKE, second.*

ROBERT KILLINGBECK and ANNE INGILBY*

RICHARD SHEREURN, Esq; and ISABEL INGILBY

Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, Kt. and ANN THWAITES, first.

Sir WIL. INGILBY, Kt. and CATHA. SMETHELEY, second.

SAMPSON INGILBY, Esq; and JANE LAMBERT†

JOHN INGILBY, Esq; and CATHARINE BARTHORPE

GEORGE WINTER, Esq; and JANE INGILBY

THOMAS MARKENFIELD and ISABELLA INGILBY

PETER YORK, Esq; and ELIZABETH INGILBY

WILLIAM BURNAND, Esq; and GRACE INGILBY

† *Thoresby says*—Elizabeth York.

Sir PETER MIDDLETON, Knight, and MARY INGILBY
 Sir ROBERT HODGSON, Knight, and FRANCES INGILBY
 ROBERT WIDDRINGTON, Esq; and URSULA INGILBY
 Sir WIL. INGILBY, Kt. and Bt. and ANN BELLINGHAM
 FRANCIS SWALE, Esq; and ANN INGILBY
 FRANCIS APPIEBY, Esq; and CATHARINE INGILBY
 Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, Bt. and MARGARET SAVILE
 Sir JOHN INGILBY, Bart. and MARY JOHNSON
 MARK SHAFTOE, Esq; and MARGARET INGILBY
 JOHN ARDEN, Esq; and ANN INGILBY
 Sir JOHN INGILBY, Bart. and ELIZABETH AMCOTTE

The C H U R C H

Is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints, of which Sir JOHN INGILBY, Bart. is patron; the present annual value of this living is 400*l*. In the church-yard is a very uncommon kind of pedestal of an ancient cross; with eight niches intended probably for kneeling in.

In the South aisle, near Bayne's choir, supposed to have been St. John the Baptist's chapel, is the tomb of Sir THOMAS INGILBY, a justice of the Common Pleas, temp. Edward III.

In the North aisle, and near the patron's choir, is a tomb supposed to be that of Sir THOMAS INGILBY, the founder of the church, obit 1415; a pew now stands upon it.

On the North side of the chancel are two monuments, one for ELIZABETH, CATHARINE, and MARY INGILBY; and the other for Sir JOHN INGILBY and his LADY; he died 1741-2. Near the communion table are the monuments of CATHARINE INGILBY, 1500; JOHN INGILBY, Esq; 1502; Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, Bart. 1682; Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, Knight, 1617; Mr. SYKES, Sir WILLIAM INGILBY, Knight, and his LADY, both laid here, 1640.

The FREE SCHOOL in this town, was endowed by Mrs. MARY INGILBY in the year 1702.

Here is a market on Mondays; and the fairs are on Easter Monday, August the 25th, 26th, and 27th.

HARROGATE to ALMUS CLIFF, five miles—To HARWOOD, four miles—To LEEDS, eight miles—To KIRKSTALL ABBEY, three miles.

ALMUS CLIFF,* about five miles South-west of Harrogate, a collection of rocks on the summit of an high mountain, composed of so hard and durable a grit as to have been proof against all the inclemencies of the changing seasons, which have not effected those corrosions and channelings so evident on the rocks of Plompton and Brimham, and the obelisks at Boroughbridge.

* Almus and Alumnus were titles of Jupiter.

Approaching these lofty turrets of Nature, they appear like so many castles tumbled into ruin, in the intervals of which are enormous blocks hanging in dreadful suspension.

A ROCKING STONE, at some distance from the principal group, seems to have been purposely thrown from its centre, by cutting a considerable part from one of its sides, and thereby destroying its equipoise.

BASONS are formed on the summits of these rocks of various dimensions, similar to those found on the rocks of Stanton and Hartle Moor, in the Peak of Derbyshire, one of which is two feet four inches in diameter, and thirteen inches deep. These Basons, with the name still retained by the rocks, give room to suppose that here was, in Pagan times, an altar of sacrifice, encircled by a grove of trees which may have long since given way to cultivation, or rapacity, while these more durable monuments have stood amidst the flux of many thousand years, that oft has swept the toiling race of men and all their laboured monuments away.*

About

* They sacrifice upon the tops of the mountains, and burn incense upon the hills, under oaks, and poplar and elms. *Hosea* iv. 13.

The superstitious rites of the Druids were utterly abolished

About twenty-two years ago, in the year 1766 or 1767, a young woman, the daughter of a reputable farmer in the neighbouring village, of the name of Royfton, being difappointed in the object of her affections, made the experiment of the lovers leap from one of thefe rocks, whose height is at leaft forty-five feet ; providentially a Weft wind blew ftrongly from the precipice, by which fhe was carried to fome diftance, and defcended fo gradually as to receive no confiderable hurt : The perfon is now living (1788) and refides about a mile from the place of her aerial excursion.

The furrounding country feen from this lofty area, affords a profpect fcarcely to be equalled ; on one fide are fteril and bleak mountains covered with ling, on the other fide (making the contraft as great as poffible) is a delightful view of Wharfdale, through which that fine river rolls in a broad and rapid fream, the variety of hanging ground and gentle rifings cultivated to their very fummits.

On the farther bank of the river ftands the ruins of HARWOOD CASTLE, the TOWN and CHURCH, with HARWOOD HOUSE, the princely refidence of Edwin

abolifhed under the reign of Claudius, as appears by Suetonius ; and yet, according to Tacitus, they continued in Britain till Nero, who died in the year 68.

Laſcelles,

Lafcelles, Esq; behind which, the hills of Derbyshire are seen at the distance of sixty miles.*

On the left is the beautiful village of KIRKBY-OVERBLOW, the CHURCHES of DEIGHTON, HUN-SINGORE, and COWTHORP, ALLERTON PARK the Seat of the DUKE of YORK, and CLARO HILL, a mountain covered with wood, from whence this wapentake is denominated.

At the foot of Almus Cliff is a small village called Rigton, (i. e.) the town on the ridge; the manor house stood at the east end of this village, the scite of which now only remains, including near an acre of ground, encompassed with a moat. This manor belonged partly to the ABBEYS of KIRKSTALL and FOUNTAINS, each claiming a moiety thereof. That part claimed by the Monks of Fountains was given to them by ISABEL COUNTESS of DEVONSHIRE.

From Ormcliff to Harwood, three miles, near which is

H A R E W O O D H O U S E,

The seat of Edwin Lafcelles, Esq; built of fine

* A family of the name of HARWOOD bore for their arms—sable on a chief argent, three birds heads erased of the field.

hewn stone dug near it, has two grand fronts. The gateway is a noble piece of architecture and elegantly finished; over the center arch are two medallions, one of which, Aurora, presents itself to your view on entering, as that of Vesper does on your return from the house, seeming properly to intimate that your entrance ought to be early in the morning and your stay till the evening star appear, a smaller space of time not being sufficient to view distinctly the rich variety of objects within this stately mansion.

The NORTH FRONT,

Eighty five feet in length. In the center is a pediment supported by six lofty pillars of the Corinthian order, which strike the mind with the pleasing idea of strength and elegance united, a flight of nine steps guarded by two sphinxes lead up to the entrance. On the right wing are two medallions, representing LIBERTY and BRITANNIA; on the left, two others representing AGRICULTURE and COMMERCE.

SOUTH FRONT

Is ornamented with a noble portico and pediment, supported by four elegant Corinthian pillars, overlooking a fine piece of water, and a beautiful country.

The

The GREAT HALL,

Fifty feet by thirty. Here are six niches, wherein are placed the following statues, NIGHT, FLORA, A BACHANTE, EUTERPE, IRIS, MINERVA.

MUSIC ROOM,

Thirty four feet square, the furniture green and gold. Four fine paintings of ruins. The ceiling is divided into compartments by cornices elegantly carved and gilt; in the divisions are the nine MUSES, MINERVA, and the JUDGMENT of MIDAS. In the four corners are EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA, all by Zucchi.

DINING ROOM,

Forty feet by twenty, with a large recess: Over the chimney piece in relievo is VENUS and CUPID. Here are two large pier glasses, and four elegant side boards.

GALLERY,

Seventy seven feet long, twenty four wide, and twenty two high: The chimney piece richly ornamented, and supported by two elegant figures of nymphs in white marble. Here are five pier glasses,
eight

eight feet by twelve each. Four busts placed on pedestals, HOMER, FAUSTINA, CARRACALLA, and COMMODUS.

WHITE DRAWING ROOM,

Forty feet by twenty, the furniture white and gold. Here are six pier glasses, whose frames are richly ornamented with gilt figures on a white ground.

YELLOW DRAWING ROOM,

Thirty feet by twenty four, the furniture yellow and silver; the chimney piece of white marble, embellished with beautiful figures. Here are four pier glasses.

S A L L O O N,

Forty-four feet by twenty-four, with two recesses, whose roofs are supported by Corinthian pillars; the furniture is green and gold. Here are two paintings of different views of Harwood-House, three others of Harwood Castle, and a landscape, all by Dhall. Two fire places, the chimney pieces are of white marble, with ornaments highly finished.

STATE DRESSING ROOM,

Thirty feet by twenty-four, the furniture green and gold. The chimney piece of white marble, supported by fluted columns, with Ionic capitals. The

U

pictures

pictures of the Countess of Harrington and Lady Worsley, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

S T A T E B E D R O O M,

Thirty feet by twenty; furniture green and gold. The bed hung with green damask, is placed under a rich canopy supported by columns of the Ionic order.

C I R C U L A R R O O M,

Twenty feet in diameter, the furniture blue and white. Here is a pier glass so placed, that in it each single object appears three distinct representations. The ceiling terminates in a dome supported by sixteen pilasters with Ionic capitals.

Mr. LASCELLES'S DRESSING ROOM,

Twenty feet by sixteen; furniture blue and gold. Here are several pictures, and many valuable Indian curiosities.

B L U E D R E S S I N G R O O M,

Twenty feet by sixteen. A great variety of pictures, prints, Indian figures, cabinets, &c.

C O U C H B E D R O O M,

Twenty-five feet by twelve; furniture crimson and gold.

RED

RED SITTING ROOM,

Twenty-four feet by eighteen; furniture crimson and gold. A pier glass divided into compartments by festoons of grapes and foliage.

The LIBRARY,

Thirty feet by twenty-four, elegantly fitted up with books in most languages, arts, and sciences, a pair of large globes, some paintings, and the following busts, SAPPHO, BOCCACE, DANTE, PETRARCH, MACHIAVEL, NEWTON.

COFFEE ROOM,

Thirty feet by twenty-two; hung round with prints and pictures. Within a glass case are many curious foreign birds, butterflies and other insects, in good preservation. Through every part of this princely mansion, elegance and usefulness are evidently united, and though nothing can exceed the work of the* mason, the carver, the painter, and the upholsterer, it is at the same time a most compleat and useful family residence.

The park, grounds, and water were laid out by BROWN; the prospect is not very extensive, yet the

* The architects were *Adams* and *Carr*.

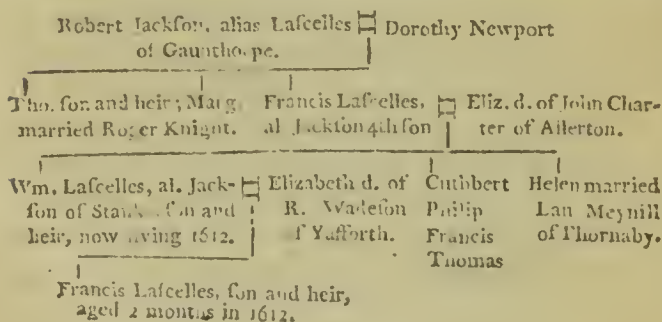
rising brow in front of the house, with its plantations, buildings, and the water beneath it, afford a very pleasing view.

PEDIGRÉE of LASCELLES,

Taken from a manuscript of James Mickleton, Esq; and by him said to be copied from the visitation of Yorkshire, taken in 1612 by Richard St. George.

Arms—within a plain cordure or, on a field fable, a cross flory of the first, and a martlet for difference.

1. John Lascelles was living in 1315, and held lands in Hilderfelfe.
2. John Lascelles, called Jackson, living 16 Richard II.
3. William Jackson, alias Lascelles.
4. William Jackson, alias Lascelles.
5. William Jackson, alias Lascelles of Gaunthorpe.



At a very small distance from the house is the

C H U R C H,

A very ancient and venerable pile, furrounded by a thick grove of trees, whose close embowering shade is a pleasing addition to the solemnity of the place; it is a vicarage dedicated to All Saints; the EARL OF HUNTINGTON and the town of HARWOOD are patrons alternately; its present annual value is 15*l*. JOHN LORD LISLE, in the year 1350, founded a chantry of six priests here, one of which, in his proper habit, is depicted in the East window of this church; in the choir are six altar tombs of white marble, on each of which are placed fine whole length figures of some of the ancient owners of this manor.

First, Tomb of SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE of Gawthorpe, Knight, Chief Justice of England, and ELIZABETH his wife, daughter and co-heir of SIR WILLIAM MOWBRAY of Kirklington, Knight. He died the 17th of December, 1412. Round the verge of this tomb, on a brass fillet, torn away in the civil wars, was the following inscription:—"HIC JACET
"WILLIELMUS GASCOIGNE NUPER CAPITALIS
"JUSTICAR DE BANCO HENRICI NUPER REGIS
"ANGLIÆ ET ELIZA UXOR EJUS QUI QUIDEM
"WILLIELMUS OBIT DIE DOMINICA 17MO. DIE
"DECEMBRIS, ANNO DOMINI 1429."

"This

This upright judge being insulted on the Bench by the then PRINCE of WALES, afterwards KING HENRY V. with equal intrepidity and coolness committed the Prince to prison; and by this seasonable fortitude laid the foundation of the future glory of that great monarch, who from this event dated his reformation.

It is not well authenticated that the PRINCE struck Sir WILLIAM, as recorded by Shakespeare, but all authors agree, that he interrupted the course of justice to screen a lewd servant.

Sir WILLIAM equally shewed his integrity and intrepid spirit in refusing the commands of his Sovereign Henry IV. to try Richard Scroop, then Archbishop of York, for high treason, an office which another judge assumed and pursued to a fatal point for the prisoner.

Second, Tomb of SIR RICHARD REDMAN of Harwood Castle, Knight, and his lady ELIZABETH, daughter of SIR WILLIAM ALDBURGH of Harwood: he died in the reign of Henry VI. On his helmet is a horse's head, the crest of this family.

Third, Tomb of SIR WILLIAM RYTHER of Ryther, Knight, and SYBIL his wife, the other daughter of SIR WILLIAM ALDBURGH; he also died in
the

the reign of Henry VI. On his helmet is the Ryther's crest, a dragon.

Fourth, Tomb of SIR RICHARD REDMAN, Knight, grandson of SIR RICHARD before-mentioned, and ELIZABETH his wife, daughter of SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE of Gawthorpe, Knight.

Fifth, This tomb, by the arms gules, a saltier argent, and the crest a bull's head, appears to be for a Neville, probably SIR JOHN NEVILLE of Womerfley, Knight, who died 22d Edward IV. 1482, and whose daughter and heir, Joan, married SIR WILLIAM GASCOIGNE, Knight.

Sixth, This tomb is said to be for one of the FRANK's of Allwoodley, in this parish.

Seventh, A monument for SIR THOMAS DENISON, Knight, Judge of the King's Bench, who died September 3, 1765, with an inscription, said to have been written by WILLIAM EARL of MANSFIELD, who was his particular friend.

On the altar rails is carved the initials of the EARL of STRAFFORD's name, the only memorial of the Wentworth family now remaining at Harwood.

HARWOOD

HARWOOD CASTLE,

Situated on the brow of a very high hill above the river Wharfe, from whence is a very pleasing prospect of the beautiful vale, through which that fine river winds its course; the grand portal is on the East side, and high enough for a man to enter on horseback: This entrance was defended by a large portcullis, the groove of which is yet very evident.

On the front of this portal, over the entrance, are three shields of arms cut in the stone, that in the centre is an orle for BALIOL, on each side is a lion rampant, said to be the arms of Sir WILLIAM ALDBURGH,* with this motto in Saxo-monastic characters.

VAT SAL BE SAL.

Over this gateway is a chamber called the chapel, wherein formerly was twelve shields of arms, six of which are only now (1788) discernable, ascribed to the families of SUTTON, ALDBURGH, BALIOL, THWENG, ALDBURGH impaling SUTTON, VIPONT.

* Or, perhaps, which is more likely, those of Mowbray—the Aldburghs of Aldburgh, near Boroughbridge, bore argent, a fesse between three crozlets, fitché azure. See *Edmondson's Heraldry*.

There

There appears to have been two large rooms on the ground floor divided by a strong partition wall, in the middle of which is an arched door-way, that communicated with both rooms. In the Western wall of the first room, under a magnificent arch, is a tomb ; but when erected, or to whose memory, is now entirely forgotten. It seems to have been built with the wall, and may probably contain the remains of the founder of this castle.

In each of the two towers on the South side were four apartments, one above another, and in each were a window and fire-place.

The extent of this castle, when entire, must have been very considerable ; for we now observe near an acre of ground, around the remaining building, covered with half buried walls, and fragments of ruins.

What remains of this ancient seat of warriors and statesmen, is now an habitation for bats and owls, whilst its martial owners are all buried in one promiscuous oblivion. “ Where are the chiefs of old ?
 “ Where are our Kings of mighty name ? the fields
 “ of their battles are silent. Scarce their mossy tombs
 “ remain : we shall also be forgot. This lofty house
 “ shall fall : Our sons shall not behold the ruins in
 “ the grass. They shall ask of the aged, where stood
 “ the walls of our fathers ?”*

* Ossian.

ROBERT DE ROMELLI was in possession of this estate soon after the Conquest, whose only daughter, Cecily, marrying William de Meschines, Earl of Chester, he became Lord of Harwood, whose daughter, Avici, married William de Curcis, steward of the household to Henry I.

To AVICI DE ROMELLI succeeded William de Curcy, her son, whose only daughter, Alice, married Warine Fitzgerald, chamberlain to King John, lord in her right of this manor: He had an only daughter, Margery, his heir, who married first

BALDWIN DE REDVERS, eldest son of William de Redvers, Earl of Devonshire, which Baldwin died in his father's life-time. Secondly, to FULK DE BRENT, who, from residing in the Isle of Wight, where the family of Redvers had great possessions, was denominated de Insula, or L'isle, and was ancestor of Lord L'isle of Rugemont.

This Lady sometime resided at Harwood, and granted to the Nuns of Arthington the tythe of her household expences there.

To MARGERY DE REDVERS succeeded Baldwin Earl of Devon, her son. He had issue a daughter, Isabel, his heir, married to William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle.

WILLIAM EARL OF ALBEMARLE, and Isabel, his wife, had one daughter, sole heir, married to Edmond Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, son of King Henry III. who died without issue in the year 1269.

Upon

Upon the death of his lady, Harwood descended to her relation, Robert Lord L'isle of Rugemont, grandson of Margery de Redvers, her great grandmother by Fulk de Brent, her second husband before-mentioned.

ROBERT LORD L'ISLE was succeeded by John, his son, who in 1336, that he might be the better enabled to serve King Edward III. in his wars, obtained from his father a grant of this manor of Harwood, then valued at 400 marks per annum: He died in the year 1356, being succeeded by his son and heir.

ROBERT LORD L'ISLE, whose only daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir William Aldburgh of Aldburgh, in Richmondshire, who seems to have made Harwood his chief residence; and though there was a castle here in very early times, prior to the reign of King John, yet by the arms of the Aldburghs, cut in stone over the principal entrance, and in several parts of the chapel over the Eastern portal, we may conclude this Sir William de Aldburgh erected the principal part of the castle, as it now stands, in the reign of Edward III. He had two daughters, his coheirs; Elizabeth, married first to Sir Brian Stapleton of Carleton, secondly to Sir Richard Redman of Redman and Levens, in Westmorland, Knights; and Sybil to Sir William Ryther of Ryther, Knight, between whom all his estates were divided. The estates thus descending to coheirs, each family held them in undivided moieties; but the Redmans

seem to have made the castle their principal residence till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in whose 21st year both these families disposed of their property here.

The family of GASCOIGNE of Gawthorpe appear to have been the next owners of Harwood. William Gascoigne, Esq; the last of this line, had an only daughter, Margaret, his heir, married to Thomas Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse, Esq; whose son, William, father of Thomas Earl of Strafford, was seized of this and several other manors in the neighbourhood.

The unfortunate EARL resided here some times during the gathering of that storm which at length proved so fatal to him, as appears by several of his letters dated from hence : His son William, second Earl of Strafford, sold this estate during Cromwell's usurpation, and also that at Ledstone. It was customary in those times to keep copies of the purchase deeds of lands sold; on the back of those of Harwood it is said the Earl made the following memorandum :
 " I sold this estate for sixteen years purchase, and
 " vested the money in Irish lands at four years purchase." Harwood was purchased by Sir John Cutler, of penurious memory, who resided at Gawthorpe Hall, having reduced the ancient castle of Harwood to ruin for sake of the timber. He left his estates to his only daughter, Elizabeth Countess of Radnor,

Radnor, with remainder, in case of failure of issue, to his relation, John Boulter, Esq; who, on her death, 1696, accordingly inherited it; and of the heirs of this gentleman it was purchased by Henry Lascelles, Esq; father of Edwin Lascelles, the present possessor, 1788.

Eight miles from Harwood is

L E E D S,

A very ancient and populous town, situated on the river Aire,* deriving its name from the British *Cair Loid Coit*.† In Edward the Confessor's time, seven tenants held this district in as many separate manors. In the 20th of William the First, Ilbert de Lacy had ten carucates and six oxgangs of taxable land here, as much of which was arable as was sufficient for six ploughs. There was in the whole district at this time, twenty seven villeins and four sochmen, with fourteen ploughs, a church, and a mill; also ten acres of meadow, valued at seven pounds four shillings.

Here

* This river, which receives its name from Araf, (British) signifying flow and easy, issueth from the foot of the mountain called *Pennigent*.

† A town in a wood.—*Thoresby*.

Here was a strong castle,* (probably built by Ilbert de Lacy) which was besieged by King Stephen in the year 1139, and here the unhappy Monarch, Richard II. was confined about the year 1399.† The site of this fortress, of which there is not now any vestige remaining, is said to have been on a place called Mill Hill. The town was incorporated in the 2d of Charles I. and had a considerable share in the troubles of that reign.

In the year 1642, Sir William Savile held it for the King, whose force consisted of 1500 foot, 500 horse, and two pieces of cannon.

‡ On the 23d of January, 1643, Sir Thomas Fairfax, with six troops of horse, three companies of dragoons, 1000 muskateers, and 2000 club men, marched out of Bradford to attack this place; and advancing as far as Woodhouse Moor, sent and summoned Sir William Savile to surrender the town for

* The park adjoining to this castle seems to have been very extensive, within which is yet remembered a place called Butfield, where probably the *Bow-men* of this neighbourhood were exercised on certain days, in shooting at marks fixed on artificial banks of earth, called to this day, *Butts*. The *Infirmery*, the *Mixed Cloth Hall*, and the street called *Park Row*, containing many excellent buildings, all stand within the limits of this ancient enclosure.

† Hardyng's Chronicle.

‡ Memoirs of General Fairfax.

the

the use of the King and Parliament ; but receiving an haughty answer, they advanced, with colours flying, to the South-west side of the town, and began the assault, which lasted for about two hours, when the garrison was beat from their out works, and their cannoniers killed. Sir Thomas Fairfax, with his brother Sir William Fairfax, Sir Henry Foulis, and Capt. Forbes, cut their way through all opposition, entering the town sword in hand, followed by their dauntless troops, soon got possession of the place, where they found two brass cannon, good store of ammunition, with four pair of colours, and took 500 prisoners; amongst whom were six officers. Sir William Savile fled, and by crossing the river escaped being taken; Serjeant Major Beaumont endeavouring to do the same, was drowned. The slain on the side of the garrison were 28; on that of Parliament, 12. This seems to have been the principal action that happened here during the civil wars of Charles I. though the town often changed its masters in those turbulent times.

The woollen manufactory has flourished here for many ages. The market for cloth was held in Brig-gate, till about the year 1758, when a most extensive building was erected by voluntary subscription, called

The

The MIXED CLOTH HALL,

Consisting of a main body and two wings, lighted by a great number of the largest sash windows that are any where to be seen; the colours of the cloth being by this means as distinguishable as in the open air. The market is held Tuesday and Saturday; and begins at nine o'clock in summer, and ten in winter, when all the five streets (as they are called) in this hall are filled with cloth to a prodigious amount.

The WHITE CLOTH HALL.

A lofty and spacious building, over one part of which is a very elegant ASSEMBLY ROOM in the modern taste, with card and tea rooms neatly finished.

The GUILD or MOOT HALL.

The front of which is built on arches, and adorned with a fine statue of Queen Anne placed in a niche; under which is the arms of the town supported by two owls, in memory of Sir John Savile,* the first honorary alderman of this corporation.

* The arms of Savile are—argent, on a bend sable, three owls of the field.

The GENERAL INFIRMARY.

The first stone of this noble edifice was laid by Edwin Lascelles, Esq; September 10, 1768, in the presence of the mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. This humane design was begun by subscription, and hath ever since been well supported; it is of exceeding great use in relieving numbers of the diseased poor. The length of the building is 150 feet, width 38. The court is 186 feet by 30. The back court with offices and gardens, 186 feet by 120.

St. PETER'S CHURCH,

Is the parish church, built in the form of a cross with a tower rising from the middle. In the ceiling is the ascension of Our Saviour, finely painted in fresco by Parmentier. The patronage (which is a vicarage) is vested in twenty-five trustees; present annual value 400l.

St. JOHN'S CHURCH

Was finished in the year 1634, at the sole expence of Mr. Harrison, it is a curacy in the patronage of the mayor, the vicar, and three senior aldermen; present annual value 300l.

Y

TRINITY

TRINITY CHURCH,

A very elegant structure, is a curacy in the patronage of the recorder, vicar, and minister of St. John's; present annual value 250l.

Here are also nine meeting houses of different denominations; two Baptists, one Sandimonian, one Quaker, four Dissenting chapels, and one Methodist. There are besides in this parish eight chapels, seven of which are from 150l. to 120l. per annum, and one (Farnley) 80l.

Three miles from Leeds, on the right of the road from thence to Bradford, are the ruins of

KIRKSTALL ABBEY,

A stately Gothic building, situated in a beautiful vale, watered by the river Aire. It was of the Cistercian order, founded by Henry de Lacy in 1157, and valued at the dissolution at 329l. 2s. 11d. The gateway is walled up, and converted into a farmhouse: The Abbot's palace was on the South. The middle, North and South ailes of the church remain, with nine pillars on each side, but the roof of the middle aile is gone. Places for six altars, three on each side the high altar, as appears by the distinct chapels; but to what saints dedicated is not easy at this time
to

to discover. The length of the church, from East to West, is 224 feet; the transept, from North to South, is 118 feet. At the West end is a turret, with steps leading to the roof of the South aisle, overgrown with grass. The tower, built about the time of Henry VIII. remained entire till the 27th of January, 1779, when three sides of it were blown down, and only the South side remains. Part of an arched chamber leading to the cemetery, and part of the dormitory still remain.

The wall under the East window is broken down, and there is no door at the West, so that there is a passage through the whole building, and, this being always open, the cattle use it for shelter.

On the ceiling of a room in the gate-house is inscribed

Mille et Quingentos postquam compleverit Orbis
Tresq: & ter demos per sua signi Deus
Prima salutiferi post cunabula Christi
Cui datur omnium Honor, Gloria, Laus & Amor.

ABBOTS of KIRKSTALL.*

1157 1 Alexander 1182 2 Ralph Hageth

* Burton's Monasticon.

1191	3	Lambert	1349	19	Roger de Ledes
—	4	Turgesius	1399	20	John de Bard
1209	5	Heylas	—	21	Wm. Grayson
—	6	Ralp de New- castle	1468	22	Thomas Wym- berfley
—	7	Walter	1499	23	Robert Keling- bec
1221	8	Mauricius	1501	24	William Stock- dale
1249	9	Adam	1509	25	Wm. Marshall
1259	10	Hugh Mickelay	1528	26	John Ripley, the last Abbot, surren- dered this Abbey, No- vember 22, A.D. 1540, and the scite was granted to Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury.
1262	11	Simon			
1269	12	William de Ledes			
1275	13	Gilbert de Cotles			
1280	14	Henry Car			
1284	15	Hugh de Grym- ston			
—	16	Joseph or John de Bridfall			
1313	17	Walter			
1341	18	William			

The Duke of Montague is the present owner.

The arms of this Abbey were, azure, three swords, their points in base, hilts and pomels or.

HARROGATE to RIPON, eleven miles—To STUDLEY, three miles—To HACKFALL, six miles—WEST TANFIELD, two miles.

RIPON

R I P O N

Is a place of great antiquity, whose name* seems to correspond with its situation. It is a very pleasant and well built town; the market-place, a beautiful square, in the middle of which was erected, anno 1702, a column of stone, 82 feet high, in imitation of the antient obelisks. On the top were fixed the arms of the town, viz. a bugle horn, a star, and fleur-de-lis: The whole expence of erecting this column, and paving the market place at the same time, amounted to the sum of 564l. 11s. 9d. In the year 1785 this obelisk, being in a ruinous condition, was taken down, and a new one erected, superior to the former, at the sole expence of the late William Aislaby, Esq; of Studley, who represented this borough in parliament sixty years. Here is an exceeding good market on Thursdays, and the following fairs:—The first Thursday after the 24th of January, May 12 and 13, the first Thursday and Friday in June, November 3 and November 22; a fortnight fair for cattle and sheep commences the Thursday before the fair in January, and ends the Thursday before May the 12th.

A Monastery was founded here by Eata, Abbot of Melros, which was seized on, and the Monks ex-

* *Ripa*, the Bank of a River.

pelled, by Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, about the year 676: And here that prelate entertained Egfrid, King of Northumberland, with his whole court, in the year 678. This monastery was situated betwixt Stammergeate and Priest-lane, and probably was rebuilt by Wilfrid, who, we are told, had been used to the Roman pomp: His buildings were palaces, his furniture exceeding sumptuous, his table was served in gold plate, his equipage shone in the richest apparel, he had an army of attendants, well provided with horses and warlike accoutrements, he amassed immense wealth, and every thing about him was magnificent. Many persons who had been edified by the humility and simplicity of the Scots clergy, took a distaste at the pomp and grandeur of Wilfrid, which, in time, drew on him that resentment of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and jealousy of the King, which ended in his exile; and, after an absence of ten years, he, with great difficulty, obtained leave to return to his see, where he finished a various life at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, October 12, anno 711, aged 76, and was buried in the monastery at Ripon, with great solemnity and funeral pomp.* His remains were afterwards removed from hence to Canterbury, by Odo the Archbishop, anno 940.

* Bede.

The great feast, held at this town annually on the first Sunday after Lammas-day, old stile, and called St. Wilfrid's Feast, seems to be in commemoration of that prelate's return from exile. On the evening before the feast commences, the effigy of this favourite of the people, being previously conveyed some miles out of town, makes his public entry as returning after a long absence, being met by crowds of people, who, with shouts and acclamations, welcome the return of their prelate and patron.

Perhaps the great festival that succeeds this ceremony may have contributed to the continuance of so singular a procession annually, for near four hundred years.

In the year 886 this town was incorporated by King Alfred, and its Chief Magistrate, stiled Vigiliarius or Wakeman, who caused a horn to be blown every night at nine o'clock, and if any house or shop was broken open or robbed between that time and sun rising the loss was to be made good by the town; for which security each householder paid four-pence a year, or, if he had a back door into another street, eight-pence. The horn is still blown, though the tax and the benefit arising from it are discontinued.

This town was formerly noted for the manufacture

ture of spurs, said to be the best in England ; whence the proverb, “ As true steel as Ripon rowels ;” but this is now entirely discontinued.

In the year 950 this town and monastery was burnt by the Danes. The monastery was afterwards rebuilt by Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury. The privilege of sanctuary was granted to the church of Ripon by King Athelstan, with this extraordinary sanction,—that whoever broke those rights, which extended a mile on either side of the church, should forfeit life and estate ; so that the church, the town, and a circle of two miles diameter, was a refuge for all that fled to it ; where they lived safe from all manner of molestation, even from the King, his laws, or any person whatsoever.

In the year 1085, 20th of William I.* Thomas, Archbishop of York, held this manor, including the mile of St. Wilfrid, in demesne : Here he had then one mill, value ten shillings ; one fishery, value three shillings ; eight villeins or tenants, ten borders or those that had no lands of their own, with six ploughs, ten acres of meadow, and a little wood. Of this land the prebends held fourteen oxgangs round the church.

In the year 1318 the Scots army arrived at this

* Domesday Book.

town, where they halted three days, and raised a contribution from the inhabitants of one thousand marks. The year following, when famine and the sword, with all their direful attendants, lay heavy on the land, the same unwelcome visitors again appeared, and demanded that ransom the poor inhabitants were now unable to give, the consequence of which was the burning of the town and church, and the death of many of the people who fell by the sword.

In the year 1405, King Henry IV. resided some time at this town, to avoid the plague, which then raged at London.

In 1604, King James gave a new charter to the town, constituting it to be governed by a mayor, recorder, and twelve aldermen, with twenty-four common council men, and a town clerk, by which the ancient government was altered; and Hugh Ripley, being the last Vigilarius or Wakeman, became the first Mayor.

In the year 1604, the plague being very fatal at York, the Lord President's court was removed from thence to this town.

In the year 1617, King James passed through this town, and lodged at Mr. George Dawson's,

Z where

where he was presented (by the mayor, in the name of the corporation) with a gilt bowl, and a pair of Ripon spurs value five pounds.

In 1633, King Charles I. was at Ripon.

In the year 1640, this town was appointed for the meeting of the Scots and English Commissioners to treat of terms of peace; the Scots army having taken Newcastle, and entered into the Bishoprick of Durham, and the King's army then lying in and about York. After sitting three weeks the party ended, and the English Lords condescended to pay the Scots fifty thousand pounds for the maintenance of their army for two months, till matters should be finally settled by the English Parliament.

In 1643, this town was garrisoned for the Parliament, and governed by Sir Thomas Mauleverer, Bart. whose troops defaced many of the monuments and other ornaments in the minster.

A party of the King's horse from Skipton Castle, under the command of Sir John Mallory, beat up Sir Thomas Mauleverer's quarters, attacked, and dispersed his main guard in the market place, took some prisoners, and about twenty horse.

1647. King Charles was again at this town.

1660.

1660. The great spire that stood upon St. Wilfrid's steeple was blown down, which falling upon the choir, broke the arched roof, and did other great damages.

Four years after this the two spires at the West end of the Cathedral were taken down, and the lead and timber sold.

A considerable number of Saxon coins were found here in the year 1695; they were of their brassifica's, eight of which made a penny: They had been coined by some of the latter race of the Kings of Deira.

About the year 1769, the river Ure was made navigable from Boroughbridge to this town, since which time a number of vessels have been employed thereon, to the great convenience and benefit of the town and neighbourliood. These vessels generally bring coals, groceries, and other merchandise; and take back lead, butter, &c.

The C H U R C H

Is a deanry in the diocese of York, whereof the King is patron. Its present annual value is 250*l*. It was preserved from the general ruin at the dissolution of religious houses, and the revenues regranted by James I. for the support of a dean and six prebendaries,

bendaries, besides petit canons and singing men. It is a large, handsome, and venerable pile of building, kept in excellent repair. The new pavement was added in 1783. The ORGAN, built by Gerrard Smith, in the year 1696, is a very good one, with thirteen stops.

M O N U M E N T S.

In a chapel, North of the choir door, is an elegant monument of white marble, representing Sir Edward Blacket, Bart. with a lady on each side, standing in a mournful attitude. He died anno 1718.

In a chapel, South of the choir door, are monuments and inscriptions to the memory of the following persons :—Sir JOHN MALLORY of Studley Royal, Knight, obit 1655 ; the Right Hon. ELIZABETH AISLABIE, daughter of John Earl of Exeter, and wife of William Aislable, Esq; obit 1733 ; the Right Hon. JOHN AISLABIE, Esq; of Studley Royal, obit 1742 ; ELIZABETH AISLABIE, daughter of Sir Charles Vernon, Knight, and second wife of William Aislable, Esq; obit 1780 ; WILLIAM AISLABIE, Esq; obit 1781.

Near one of the pillars of the great tower is a bust with the following inscription : Here lies entombed the body of HUGH RIPLEY, late of this town, merchant ; who was the last wakeman and thrice major, by whose good endeavours this town first became a majoralitic.

majoralitic. He lived to the age of eighty-four years, and died in the year of our Lord, 1637.

In the East window of the North aisle of the choir are the arms of Dering, under which is a handsome monument to the memory of Dr. Heneage Dering, forty years residentiary Dean of Ripon, obit 1750.

In the AILE SOUTH of the CHOIR.

An hatchment to the memory of Sir ROGER BECKWITH, late of Aldborough, Bart. who died at Ripon in 1700.

A monument to the memory of ROBERT PORTEUS, gentleman, obit 1758.

A monument to the memory of EDWARD RICHARDSON, 1650.

A bust, much defaced, to the memory of MOSES FOWLER, bachelor of divinity, and first dean of this church.

A copartment, with the arms of Dawson and Proctor, to the memory of PRICILLA DAWSON, daughter of Sir Stephen Proctor, and wife of George Dawson, 1622.

An hatchment, parted per chevron crenelle, or and azure, three martlets counterchanged, to the memory of JONATHAN HODGSON, 1700.

NORTH

NORTH AILE of the NAVE.

A marble monument to the memory of ANN HUTCHINSON, 1730.

Near the North door is a very ancient altar tomb, on which are two whole length figures, said to represent Sir WILLIAM MARKENFIELD, Knight, and his lady.

A marble monument to the memory of FRANCIS WHITE, 1776.

C R O S S A I L E.

A monument to the memory of ELIZABETH NORTON, widow of Thomas Norton of Grantley, 1774.

SOUTH AILE of the NAVE.

Next the wall is an altar tomb of grey marble, whereon are sculptured the figures of a man, and a lion in a grove of trees. There is no inscription remaining, but tradition informs us, this tomb was placed over the body of a Prince, son of an Irish King, who died at Ripon on his return from Palestine, from whence he brought with him a lion so tame and familiar as to follow him with all the docility of a spaniel.

A monument to the memory of Mrs. GRACE STAINS, daughter of Thomas Stains, Esq; of Thirsk in this county, obit 1771.

Over

Over the entrance into Saint Wilfrid's Needle, is a monument to the memory of CHARLES FLOYER, Esq; obit 1766.

Armorial bearings in the windows of this church.

S O U T H C R O S S .

Azure, a stag's head erased, with a branch in his mouth, vert.—Redshaw.

N O R T H C R O S S .

Arms of Lindley, Staveley, Burton, Grefwold, Hook, Littleton, Paris, Drake, and Wilkins.

S O U T H A I L E of the N A V E .

Goodrick, Swale, Wandesford, Tancred, and Lewis.

N O R T H A I L E of the N A V E .

Vivian, Welbury, Norton, Mallory, Ingilby, Hutton, Proctor, Dawson, Ingram, Wentworth, Burwell, and Lister.

S O U T H A I L E of the C H O I R .

The arms of Driffeld, under which is inscribed Christopher Driffeld, 1733, and Ann his wife, 1758.

The

The LIBRARY.

Here is a large collection of books, chiefly old divinity. And the following paintings on wooden pannels well executed: Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. Edward IV. Elizabeth Woodville, Richard III. Henry VII. Elizabeth his Queen, and Margaret his mother, Henry VIII. Catharine Par, Anna Bolen, Jane Seymour, Edward VI. and Queen Mary.

Under the church is a narrow winding passage, called St. Wilfrid's Needle, supposed to have been in ancient times a place for penance, or, for trial of female chastity.

C H U R C H Y A R D.

Amongst many other inscriptions here, are the following remarkable ones :

Hic jacet Zacharias Jepson,
cujus ætas fuit 49.

Per paucos annos tantum vixit.

Here lieth the body of Margaret Lupton, late wife of Mr. Sampson Lupton of Braistly Woods, in Netherdale, who departed this life the 2d of November, 1718, in the 74th year of her age; and
lived

lived to be mother and grandmother to above one hundred and fifty children ; and at the baptizing of her first grandchild, the child had ten grandfathers and grandmothers then present.

PUBLIC FOUNDATIONS.

The hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, with the chapel adjoining, in Stammergeate.

The hospital of St. Anne and chapel, in Anna's-gate. On the outside of this building are the arms of Sir Solomon Swale, with the initials S. S. and date 1654.

The free-school in Anna's-gate, founded by Edward the Sixth, finished and endowed by Queen Mary 1553.

The chapel of St. John on the South side of the town.

The hospital in Skelgate for twelve poor boys, founded by Zacharias Jepson, 1672, whose epitaph is in the preceding page.

A R M S of R I P O N.

Gules, a bugle horn stringed and garnished or, the word Ripon of the last, the letters I and N in pale, R and P in chief, and the letters P O in fesse.

N. B. The mouth piece of the horn to the dexter.

A a

On

On the East side of the town, is a very large tumulus called

H I L L S H A W,

(i.e.) The hill with trees upon it. The trees are all gone except one, and the tumulus itself will probably in a few years be taken quite away, as there are now very large openings made into it for procuring sand and gravel. Its shape is that of a cone, whose circumference at the base is about 900 feet, the height of the slope is 220 feet, terminating in a small point. This hill from the base to the summit, is one continued mass of sand, gravel, small pebbles, and human bones. At what time or on what occasion it was formed is now uncertain, nor is there the least tradition concerning it. Such monuments were frequently raised over the dead by the Danes, and other Northern nations; and it is very probable, that the great number of bodies here deposited, may have been those of the slain in some great battle near this place, of which though history is silent, this seems to be a lasting memorial.

Three miles from Ripon, is

S T U D L E Y.

The house is a very good one, and contains several spacious apartments; but the principal objects of
attention

attention here are the pleasure grounds, which were begun about sixty years ago, and have long been celebrated as the first in the North of England. They are at a small distance from the house in a valley, wherein are several pieces of water, supplied by a small brook that comes by Fountains Abbey. The hills on each side are covered with wood, in the delightful recesses are several buildings, so placed as to form excellent points of view from the different walks. The wide-extended plantations are judiciously varied, as the objects of the landscape become new ; in one part, the hills gradually ascend with tufts of shade, interspersed over the verdure ; in another, they precipitately rise, with rocks projecting from their outsides, and tall woods covering their brows ; above these a beautiful Gothic tower lifts its head, and below, the skirts of the cliff are watered by the stream, which wanders in one place with a silent current, and in another falls in cascades. An easy eminence commands a prospect of the town and minister of Ripon, with a large extent of country beyond ; and the stately ruins of Fountains Abbey are seen from another. The fine turf of the park is constantly cleared of weeds, and equal care is taken to preserve the best trees from decay.—Through the whole scene of variety, the improvements are adapted to follow the luxuriant fancy of Nature, and humours her different propensities.—You see her decked out and enriched, where neces-

sity or propriety bespeak indulgence in the simplicity of her own dress, where ornament would disfigure her beautiful attire.

At the upper end of the vale, stands the venerable ruins of

FOUNTAINS ABBEY,

Which with its appendages, when compleat, took up ten acres of ground, two of which are occupied by the present ruins.

This celebrated Abbey was founded in 1132, for the Monks of the Cistercian order, and built with stone taken from the rocks in the adjoining hill. The noble fabric was begun about the year 1204, by John de Ebor, the abbot, who laid the foundation, and raised some pillars; John Pherd, the next abbot, carried on the work with the utmost expedition; John de Cancia, his successor, finished the structure, and instituted nine altars therein, adding the painted pavement, built the new cloister, the infirmary, and the house for entertainment of the poor. In the aisle of the most Eastern transversed part of the church were many columns of black marble with white spots; in the chapter and refectory were pillars of the same sort. This last John died in the year 1245, whence it appears that this fabric was erected in less than forty years. Mar-
maduke





Carroll & Kelly, York

MOUNT ST. ANN'S ABBEY
Ellis & Goudridge, Edin. 1877

maduke Brodelay, the last abbot, surrendered this Abbey in the year 1540, and had a pension of one hundred pounds allowed him. Its revenues then amounted, according to Dugdale, to 998l. and according to Speed, to 1073l. os. 7½d.

The length of the church from East to West, is three hundred and fifty one feet. The transept is one hundred and eighty six feet wide.

Before the high altar, probably under the painted pavement, HENRY, First Lord Percy of Alnwick, was interred in the year 1315.

On the left side of this altar, carved upon the wall, is the figure of an angel holding a scroll, on which is the date 1285.

Behind the altar is the ambulatory, one hundred and thirty two feet long, and thirty six feet broad.

The CHAPTER HOUSE,

Eighty-four feet by forty-two; in which the under-mentioned abbots were interred: Richard A. D. 1170; Robert, 1170; William, 1190; Ralph Haget, 1203; John, 1209; John de Canesia, 1246; William de Allerton, 1258; Adam, 1259; Alexander, 1265; Reginald, 1274; Peter Aling, Nicholas,

las, 1279 ; Adam, 1284 ; Henry de Ottelay, 1290 ; Robert Bishopton, 1310 ; William Rygton, 1316 ; Walter Cockewald, 1338 ; Robert Coppeg, 1345.

Over the chapter-house were the library and scriptorium, where the Monks used to write.

The R E F E C T O R Y,

Or DINING ROOM, is one hundred and five feet by forty-five ; on one side thereof, is the reader's pulpit.

The C L O I S T E R S

Are three hundred feet long and thirty-six broad, with an arched roof, supported by twenty-one pillars. In the middle of this gloomy walk, is a large stone basin ; and above the cloisters is

The D O R M I T O R Y,

Or SLEEPING ROOM, of the same dimensions as the cloisters, but at present uncovered ; this place contained forty cells.

C L O I S T E R G A R D E N

Is one hundred and twenty-six feet square, enclosed with a high wall, and planted with evergreens.

This

This garden probably retains more of its original form, than any other part of these ruins.

Over a window on the West side of the steeple, is the figure of a thrush standing on a tun ; this is a rebus allusive to the name of the founder, Thurstan, Archbishop of York. On each side of the steeple, near the top, are these words, cut in Saxon letters on stone—SOLI DEO ET IHU XPO HONOR ET GLORIA IN SECUA' SECULORUM, AMEN.

This Abbey was granted, about the time of its surrender in 1540, to Sir Richard Gresham, who sold it to Sir Stephen Proctor, whose daughter and heiress carried it into the family of Messenger, of one of whose descendants it was bought by Mr. Aisleby.

On the South side of the Abbey stood seven yew trees, all yet, 1788, growing, except the largest, which was blown down a few years ago: The circumference of the trunk of one of them is twenty-six feet six inches about three feet from the ground; they all stand so nigh each other as to make an excellent cover, almost equal to that of a thatched roof. Under these trees, we are told by tradition, the Monks resided till they built the monastery; which seems to be very probable, if we consider how little a yew tree increases in a year, and to what bulk these are grown. And as the hill side was covered
with

with wood, which is now almost all cut down, except these trees, it seems as if they were left standing to perpetuate the memory of the Monks habitation there during the first winter of their residence.

The names of such persons as occur to have been interred in the Church of Fountains :

William de Percy, father of Maud, Countess of Warwick ; Henry de Percy, who died the 8th of Edward II. was interred before the great altar ; Robert de Masham, William Ducket, Robert de Sartis, and Raganilda his wife ; Serlo de Pembroke ; Alexander, brother of Allen de Edlingthorpe ; Lambinus de Stodelay, and Eleanora his wife ; William de Hebbeden ; Oliver Buscy ; Alice Mauliverer of Alverston ; Robert le Paumer ; Adeliza Pipard ; Henry son of Robert de Merking ; Roger de Stapylton ; and Francis Beauvais.

A CATALOGUE of the ABBOTS of FOUNTAINS.

<i>Time of Creation</i>	ABBOTS NAMES			<i>Vacated by</i>
<i>Anno</i>				
1132	1. RICHARD	—	—	Mort.
1139	2. RICHARD the 2d	—	—	M.
1143	3. HENRY MURDOCH	—	—	Resig.
1146	4. MAURICIUS	—	—	R.
				1146

1146	5.	THORALD	—	—	R.
	6.	RICHARD the 3d	—	—	Mort.
1170	7.	ROBERT, Abbot of Pipewell	—		M.
1179	8.	WILLIAM	—	—	M.
1190	9.	RALPH HAGETT	—	—	M.
1203	10.	JOHN	—	—	M.
1209	11.	JOHN PHERD	—	—	Refig.
1219	12.	JOHN DE CANCIA (of Kent)	—		Mort.
1246	13.	STEPHEN DE ESTON	—		M.
1252	14.	WILLIAM DE ALLERTON	—		M.
1258	15.	ADAM	—	—	M.
1259	16.	ALEXANDER	—	—	M.
1265	17.	REGINALD	—	—	M.
1274	18.	PETER AILING	—	—	Depos.
	19.	NICHOLAS	—	—	Mort.
1280	20.	ADAM	—	—	M.
1284	21.	HENRY DE OTELY	—		M.
1290	22.	ROBERT BISHOPTON	—		M.
1311	23.	WILLIAM RYGTON	—	—	M.
1316	24.	WALTER COKEWALD	—		Refig.
1336	25.	ROBERT COPEGYRIE	—	—	Mort.
1346	26.	ROBERT MOULTON or MONKTON			M.
1369	27.	WILLIAM GOWER	—	—	Refig.
1384	28.	ROBERT BURLEY	—	—	Mort.
1410	29.	ROGER FRAUNK	—	—	Expul
	30.	JOHN RIPON	—	—	Mort.
1434	31.	THOMAS PASSELEW	—	—	Refig.
1442	32.	JOHN MARTIN	—	—	Mort.
	33.	JOHN ORENEWELL, S. T. P.			Mort.
1471	34.	THOMAS SWINTON	—		Refig.

- 1478 35. JOHN DARNETON
 1494 36. MARMADUKE HUBY
 1526 37. WILLIAM THIRSKE, B. D.
 1537 38. MARMADUKE HUBY
 1537 39. MARMADUKE BRODELAY OF BRADLY, Suffragan Bishop of Hull.

*An account of the plate and stores of the Monastery,
 taken a little before the dissolution.**

	£.	s.	d.
Total valuation of plate in the church	521	15	5
Total of plate in the custody of my } Lord Abbot	147	4	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total in the buttery — —	30	8	9
Total in the fraterly — —	7	4	10
	<hr/>		
	£.	706	13 8 $\frac{3}{4}$

Corn in the domains of the Monastery.

Of wheat 117 quarters
 Of rye 12 quarters
 Of oats 134 quarters
 In the granaries 128 quarters

Of horned cattle	-	-	-	2356
Of sheep	-	-	-	1326
Of horses	-	-	-	86
Of swine	-	-	-	80

* Burton's Monasticon.

Two

Two hundred yards West of the Abbey stands Fountains Hall, built out of the ruins of the Abbey, by Sir Steph. Proctor, one of the Esquires to James I. In the chapel is a curious ornamented chimney piece, representing the Judgment of Solomon: In the windows of this room, are a great number of armorial bearings beautifully stained on glass, with the names of the persons to whom they belonged, as follows:

E A S T W I N D O W.

Clifford St. John	Lord Clifford
Clifford and Flintte	Clifford and Dacres
Aske — and Clifford	Fitzwilliam and Clifford
Bromeflet and Viponte	Derbye and Oxenford
Bromeflet and Atton	Urie and Atton
Clifford and Calthropp	Clifford and Bohum
Wharton and Clifford	Clifford and Bohum
Chalmsflay and Clifford	Boynton and Clifford
Atton and Fitz John	Derby and Spencer
	Fitzharden and Ducor- newal

M I D D L E W I N D O W.

Stephen Proctor, al. Mir- wray, married Honour, dau. of Ralph Greene, and have had issue, now	Jeffrey Mirwray, Esq; married Ann, the sister of John Vaulkes, had issue John, Jeff. Adam, and Ann
---	--

Green and Wake	Green and Teeder
Green and Pollington	Green and Crewe
Green and Toliad	Green and Green
Sir Thomas Mirwray, Kt. mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Nicho. Finche, Kt. had issue Adam & John	Adam Mirwray, Esq; mar. the daughter of John Crimpes, Esq; and had issue Jeffrey
Thomas Mirwray, alias Proctor of Frierhead, mar. Mary, daughter of John Proctor of Win- terborn, and had issue	Thomas Mirwray, alias Proctor of Frierhead, married Grace, daugh- ter of Thomas Nowel, had issue
Middleton and Proctor	Bancke and Proctor
Thirkeld and Aston	Flemming and Thirkeld
Pickering and Lowther	Pickering and Lascelles
Mirwray and Mallaray	Mirwray and Darrell
Mirwray and Standish	Proctor and Ellis

C I R C U L A R W I N D O W.

In the center is the arms of Mallaray

W E S T W I N D O W.

Sir Oliver Mirwray of Tynbridge in the coun- ty of Kent, had issue Godfrey and Jane	head, mar. the daugh- ter of Hen. Lamberde, have had issue Gabriel, Thomas, and others
Steven Proctor of Frier-	Chapeau and Proctor Thirkeld

Thirkeld and Huddelston	Bedentine al. Bedenham
Thirkeld and Engleby	and Mirwray
Huddleston and Fenwicke	Rattcliffe and Huddleston
Huddleston and Coleburn	Thirkill and Lumley
Godfrey Mirwray, mar.	Godfrey Mirwray had
Margaret the daughter	issue Oliver
of Richard Kemp, Esq;	John Mirwray alias Proc-
and had issue Thomas	tor of Frierhead, mar-
and Margaret	ried Mary the daugh-
Gabriel Mirwray alias	ter of John Hammer-
Proctor of Frierhead,	ton of Munckroad
mar. Elizabeth, daugh-	Thrognell and Mirwray
ter of Hugh Flemynge,	Huddleston and Corwen
they had issue	

Before we take leave of Fountains Abbey, it may not be improper to mention Henry Jenkins, that remarkable instance of longevity, who was often at this Abbey during the residence of the last Abbot. Bishop Lyttleton communicated to the Society of Antiquarians, December 11, 1766, a paper copied from an old household book of Sir Richard Graham's, Baronet, of Norton Conyers, the writer of which says, that upon his going to live at Bolton, Jenkins was said to be about 150 years old, and he had often examined him in his sister's kitchen, where he came for alms, and found facts in chronicles agree with his account. He was then 162 or 163, said he was sent to Northallerton with a horse load

load of arrows for the Battle of Flodden-field, which a bigger boy went forward with to the army under the Earl of Surrey, King Henry VIII. being at Tournay; and he believed himself then eleven or twelve years old. This was in 1513, and four or five people of the same parish, said to be 100 or near it, declared Jenkins to have been an old man ever since they knew him. He gave evidence in court to fix score years, in a tithe cause, 1667, between the Vicar of Catterick and William and Peter Mawbank, wherein he deposed, that the tithes of wool, lamb, &c. mentioned in the interrogations, were the vicar's, and had been paid, to his knowledge, 120 years and more. The writer was present at another cause between Mr. Hawes and Mr. Wastel, of Ellerton, where Jenkins gave evidence to 120. The Judge asking how he lived, he said by thatching and salmon fishing; that he was thatching a house when served with a subpœna in the cause, and would dub a hook with any man in Yorkshire. The writer went to see him at Ellerton upon Swale, and met him carrying a pitcher of water on his head; he told him he remembered the dissolution, and that great lamentation was made; that he had been butler to Lord Conyers of Hornby Castle, and that Marmaduke Brodclay, Lord Abbot of Fountains, did frequently visit his Lord, and drink a hearty glass with him; that his Lord often sent him to enquire how the Abbot did, who always sent for him to his lodgings, and

and after ceremonies, as he called it, passed, ordered him, besides wassail, a quarter of a yard of roast beef for his dinner (for that the monasteries did deliver their guests meat by measure) and a great black jack of strong drink. Jenkins could neither read nor write: He died December 1670, at Ellerton on Swale, where a monument was erected to his memory in 1743, and an epitaph composed by Dr. Thomas Chapman, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

— Blush not marble
 To rescue from oblivion
 The memory of
 HENRY JENKINS,
 A person obscure in birth,
 But of a life truly memorable;
 For
 He was enriched with the goods of nature,
 If not of fortune;
 And happy
 In the duration,
 If not the variety
 Of his enjoyments:
 And
 Though the partial world
 Despised and disregarded
 His low and humble state,
 The equal eye of providence

Beheld

Beheld and blessed it
 With a Patriarch's health and length of days,
 To teach mistaken man
 These blessings are entailed on temperance,
 A life of labour and a mind at ease.
 He liv'd to the amazing age of
 169.

Seven miles from Studley is

H A C K F A L L,

A sequestered and most romantic place; a small rivulet rising at some distance, runs into a deep woody glen, and forms at the entrance three or four small pools, and in issuing out of them makes so many little cascades, judiciously varied in their forms. It then hastens with precipitance to the river Eure at the bottom of the dale, rushing over heaps of stones and pebbles, which obstruct its passage, and make a multitude of falls, continually differing in shape and size. On the right rises a very steep hill, covered with under-wood to the top, through which is a water-fall of considerable height; on the left, the walk is formed under a shade of lofty trees, growing on a steep bank; at the bottom of this walk, is a small plain building, called Fisher's Hall (from the name of the gardener) from whence is a view of the river
 Eure,

Eure, whose noise had been before heard, roaring over great heaps of stones, torn from the adjoining rocks in its fury when swelled with rain. It runs here in a bend round a point of high land on the opposite side, clothed with a hanging wood from the brink to the water's edge, but is soon lost between the woody hills.

Returning back a little way, a path to the right leads through a fine wood of lofty trees, which reach from the top of the high abrupt hill, then being on the left, to the river side. In some parts the wood has been cleared to vary the ground with spots of green turf, leaving a few scattered trees. In one of these spots, a rustic building is placed, looking on a considerable water-fall, the top of which is hid by overhanging boughs; this runs into a basin, in which a high fountain plays out of a rock placed in the middle. Keeping near the side of the river, it shows itself in various views, the opposite bank generally covered with wood, but in one place presenting a high perpendicular face of bare rock. The same sort of rocks appear in the hill on the left, the trees being thinned to shew them. Near the end of this walk, a slender rill drops from a high impending bank, through the stem of a tree into the river. Turning now to the left, ascend the hill, which overhangs the path you have followed, and from various stations have

various views of the river and country. The spire of Maslham church is a beautiful object from several places. The views of the country become more extensive as the ground rises, till coming to a building on the brink of a precipice, and on the highest part of the hill, a noble scenery opens. In the bottom, several reaches of the river are seen at once. The hanging wood on its farther bank; a particular green meadow on its summit; farm houses; gentlemen's seats, cultivated land, the church of Tanfield, with its bridge over the water; the whole bounded by Black Hambleton and other hills in the horizon, on one of which, the White Mare of Weston Cliff is visible in a clear day, compose this beautiful landscape.

The building which affords this prospect, appears from different parts of the walk to be a ruin, but has two neat rooms in it, where, or in Fisher's Hall, the owner sometimes dines, or indulges his friends with the liberty of so doing, and for this purpose kitchens are built near.

Proceeding onward, a new view opens of the principal water-fall, mentioned in the first walk; but it here appears to come from a much greater height, than it did when seen before, the upper part not being visible there. From hence you come to the place at which you first entered.

About

About two miles North East of Hackfall is

WEST TANFIELD,

Which with another village, called East Tanfield, not far distant, were the lordships of the family of Fitz-hugh, temp. Henry IV. This family bore for their arms azure, three chevronels braised in the base of the escutcheon and a chief or...

Robert Lord Marmion, married the heiress of this family, and succeeded to these lordships. John Lord Marmion, having been very serviceable in the wars of Scotland, obtained a licence to make a castle of his house situate in Tanfield wood.* This John died 1322, and was succeeded by Robert Lord Marmion.

Avise, sister and heiress of Robert, married Sir John Grey, whose son, John Lord Grey, died seized of these estates. In the church of West Tanfield are several monuments to the memory of the Marmions.

On the common, not far from the town, are three distinct encampments supposed to be Danish.

* The Porter's Lodge remains to this day, whereof Mr. Grose has given a view.

HARROGATE to GOLDESBURGH five miles—To RIBSTONE two miles—To KIRK DEIGHTON two miles—To COWTHORP three miles—To HUNTINGMORE one mile.

GOLDESBURGH.

Burgh implies a tower or a castle, and when joined with the name of a place, is a mark of its antiquity; and, though no traces of such castle or tower are now discernable, it is nevertheless very probable there may have been such a building here in former ages, and that the strong Anglo Saxon tower may have given place here as well as in many other instances some centuries ago to the stately hospitable mansion. The most likely place for such a building to have stood upon, is a small piece of ground, surrounded with water, on the South side of the village; and though the dimensions of this island be but one hundred and five feet by seventy-two, yet, when we consider the mode of building in the feudal ages, we shall find here room sufficient for the erection of a building capable of containing the family of a great Baron and his train, and much larger than the castle of Guildford, once the residence of King John, whose dimensions were only forty-seven feet by forty-two, or thereabouts; or the King's Tower in Knareborough Castle, which contains three rooms on a floor, and measures, in front, only fifty-four feet.

Sir

Sir John Goldeſburgh, Knight, died about 1325 :
He had iſſue Richard.

Richard Goldeſburgh, Eſq; married, and had iſſue
Richard and Thomas.

Richard Goldeſburgh, Eſq; married Elizabeth,
daughter of Sir Henry Vavaſour of Hazelwood, and
had iſſue Richard, &c.

Richard Goldeſburgh, Eſq; married Anne, daugh-
ter of Sir William Ingilby of Ripley, Knight, and
had iſſue Thomas, and Jane who died young.

Thomas Goldeſburgh, Eſq; married Jane, daugh-
ter of Thomas Boynton of Aclam, and had iſſue
William, Richard, Ralph and Eleanor, &c.

William Goldeſburgh, Eſq; married a daughter of
Mr. Peter Slingsby of Bilton-Park, by whom he had
iſſue Anne, his ſole daughter and heir, married to
Edmond Keighley of Newhall, near Otley, Eſq.

Richard Goldeſburgh, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Thomas,
and heir male to his brother William, married Eli-
zabeth, daughter of Mr. Henry Johnſon of Walton-
Head, was living in the year 1585 ; had iſſue Suſan,
Jane, Elizabeth, and Johan.

MAUDE DE GOLDESBURGH

Was prioceſs of Nunmonkton, 1421. Matilda,
daughter of Sir Richard Goldeſburgh, Knight, mar-
ried Henry Arthington, Eſq; temp. Henry VII.
Anna de Goldeſburgh was prioceſs of Sinyngthwait,

1529.

Talbot

Talbot Goldeſburgh, Eſq; deſcended from a younger branch of this family, went over with King William III. into Ireland, and was at the ſiege of Limerick: He had two ſons, John and William; John ſettled in the county of Longford, a deſcendant of whom was at Knaresborough in the year 1785 or 1786. They bore for their arms, azure, a croſs patonce or.

HUTTON of GOLDESBURGH.

Sir Richard Hutton of Goldeſburgh, Knight, one of the Juſtices of the Common Pleas at Weſtminſter.

Sir Richard Hutton, ſon of Sir Richard, High-Sheriff of Yorkſhire, in the 19th and 20th years of Charles I. Colonel of a regiment of foot, for the wapontake of Claro, Governor of Knaresborough Caſtle, and Member of Parliament for Knaresborough; a man endowed with every qualification that conſtitutes a brave and gallant officer. He married firſt—Ann, daughter of Sir William Wentworth, Bart. ſiſter to the Earl of Strafford, and had iſſue Richard, and Ann married to Anthony Byerley, Eſq;—and to his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Jackſon of Hickleton, Knight, widow and relict of Francis Wiſſamſon of Nottinghamſhire; by her he had no iſſue. After the battle of Marſton-Moor, 1644, Manchester's horſe were cantoned in this neighbourhood, amongſt whom was Cromwell's Lieutenant, Whalley, who
took

took up his quarters at Goldeſburgh-Hall; Sir Richard, the owner, being then with his regiment beſieged in York. After the ſurrender of that city to the forces of the Parliament, &c. the gariſon were conducted according to the articles of capitulation, by a convoy of ſeven troops of horſe, by way of Knareſborough to Otley; as they paſſed near Goldeſburgh, Whalley met them, and entering into diſcourſe with the officers concerning the late battle; after ſome time, he addreſſed himſelf to Sir Richard Hutton, intreating him to leave the army, and return with him to his own houſe and family at Goldeſburgh; but not chuſing to truſt himſelf in the power of an avowed enemy, and being firmly attached to the Royal cauſe, he paſſed by his houſe, his lady, and family; and after ſome months ſpent in toiſome marches and continual alarms, was ſlain at Sherborn fight, October 15, 1645.

Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Hutton, marrying Anthony Byerley, Eſq; with her this eſtate paſſed into that family.

The Hon. Robert Byerley married Mary, daughter of Philip Wharton of Edlington, Eſq; and had iſſue Robert, Philip, Ann, Elizabeth, and Mary.

From the Byerleys this eſtate paſſed by purchaſe, and is now a ſeat of Edwin Laſcelles, Eſq.

Heir urges heir, like wave impelling wave ;
 All vast possession (just the same the case
 Whether you call them villa, park, or chafe) :
 Let rising granaries, and temples here,
 There mingled farms and pyramids appear ;
 Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
 Enclose whole downs with walls, 'tis all a joke ;
 Inexorable death shall level all,
 And trees, and stones, and farms, and farmers, fall.

GOLDESBURGH HALL,

A large and noble structure, built by the Huttons at least two hundred years ago, standing in the middle of a spacious court yard, encompassed by a very high wall, and accessible only through a strong and lofty gateway ; a striking specimen of the mode of building, even at that time, when the hospitable mansion still preserved in its form some traces of caution, and appearance of strength. The staircase is ornamented with paintings of landscapes, interspersed with ruins and military trophies. The DINING and DRAWING ROOMS are nearly of the same dimensions, forty feet by thirty, including the recesses ; there is also a smaller DRAWING ROOM twenty-six feet by twenty, from each of which is a very pleasing view of verdant fields and shrubberies, bounded by wood.

The

THE C H U R C H

Is a rectory, dedicated to St. Mary, rated in the King's books at 11. 1s. Edwin Lascelles, Esq; is patron, and its present annual value 1801. The arching over the South door is composed of two semicircles; the one decorated with a row of gryphons heads, the other composed of zig-zag work, well executed. In the East window are the arms of the GOLDESBURGHs, HUTTONs, BYERLEYS, &c. finely painted on glass. Within the rails of the altar, on the pavement, is an inscription to the memory of ROBERT WEEKS, obit 1716. Above this, on the North wall, is an elegant monument to the memory of ZACHARY BLAKE, obit 1757. On the floor of the chancel is an inscription round the margin of a flat stone, without any date, to the memory of DAME EVE DE GOLDESBURGH, third daughter of Sir Walter Bickerdike. Here are also several grave stones of black marble, on the top of each is neatly cut the arms of Byerley, and the following inscriptions:

The Mon. ROBERT BYERLEY, obit 1714.

MARY BYERLEY, obit 1726.

ROBERT BYERLEY, obit 1729.

PHILIP BYERLEY, obit 1734.

ANNE BYERLEY, obit 1755.

On the South wall is a beautiful monument to the

D d

memory

memory of ELIZABETH and ANNE BYERLEY, the last of this family. The figures of Faith and Charity, adorning the urn of the deceased, are finely executed, and do honour to Mr. Wilton, the artist.

Near this monument, under an elegant arch, is an altar tomb to the memory of twelve persons of the Goldeſburgh family, whose names are inscribed on each side. On the North side also, in a small recess, formerly a private chapel, are the figures of two KNIGHTS TEMPLARS in the usual position, with legs across, and compleatly armed; on their shields the arms of Goldeſburgh—azure, a cross patonce. On the outside of the steeple are several shields of arms; on the South side is Goldeſburgh impaling a maunch; on the West, Goldeſburgh impaling three bars; on the North side Goldeſburgh impaling three bustards rising.

Observe from the highest part of Goldeſburgh field, a level and well cultivated country, bounded by hilly grounds, affording all the variety of a rich landscape, the principal objects in which are—Ailerton Park, the Tower, and Claro Hill, Hay Park, Conyng Garths, Scriven Hall and Park, the towns of Knaresborough, Harrogate, and Harlow Hill, the whole ranged in a semicircular view, behind which the Mount of St. Michael, near Studley Park, presents itself, beautifully mantled with wood.

From Goldeſburgh through encloſures ſkirted with wood, a pleaſing ride of about two miles, you are led to

RIBSTONE - HALL,

The ſeat of Sir John Goodricke, Bart. ſituated on an eminence above the river Nidd, the building is elegant, and the apartments well finiſhed ; the ſaloon is forty-four feet by thirty one, finiſhed in an elegant ſtyle, and furniſhed with paintings, deſigned by ſome of the Great Italian Maſters. In the drawing room, are ſeveral good pictures of the anceſtors of the family. The church, which is joined to the houſe, is ancient, and perhaps may have once belonged to the KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, who had a commandry here. On the front of the altar is inſcribed : “ This ancient church of St. Andrew was repaired and embellished by Sir Harry Goodricke, in the 12th of King William and Queen Mary.” On the North wall, upon a monument of white marble, is an inſcription in Latin, of which the following is a tranſlation :

“ In this church lie interred, the bodies of RICHARD
 “ GOODRICKE, Eſq; and CLARE, his wife ; he was
 “ the ſon of Richard Goodricke, Eſq; who had alſo
 “ by his wife, a daughter called Meriola. He had a
 “ numerous iſſue of both ſexes, the firſt-born of
 D d 2 “ whom

" whom was Henry Goodricke, Knight ; he dis-
 " charged various offices of the State with the
 " greatest integrity and modesty ; and after a life
 " spent in piety, paid the debt of nature in the 61st
 " year of his age, and lies buried in the choir of this
 " church. He married Jane the daughter of John
 " Savile, Knight, one of the Barons of the Exche-
 " quer, a prudent woman, pious, and remarkable
 " for the regular government of her household,
 " who is also buried here. They left twelve chil-
 " dren, the eldest daughter was married to Richard
 " Hawkesworth, Knight ; Henry and Elizabeth are
 " interred in this church. Savile, after he had tra-
 " velled over the greatest part of Europe and the
 " East, died and was buried at Vienna, in Austria.

" JOHN and FRANCIS the surviving brethren,
 " caused this monument to be erected at their own
 " expence, to the memory of their worthy ancestors,
 " in the year of our Lord 1652. The same John, in
 " memory of his dear wife Catharine, caused her
 " name to be inscribed upon this marble."

On the South wall is an inscription to the me-
 mory of Sir HENRY GOODRICKE, who succeeded
 his father, anno 1705, and died 1738.

This ancient family were formerly settled in the
 counties of Somerset and Lincoln.

They

They bear for their arms—argent, on a fess gules, between two lions passant, guardant sable, a fleur-de-lis or, between two crescents of the field.—Crest—out of a ducal coronet or, a demi lion issuant ermines, armed and langued gules, and holding in his paws a battle ax proper, helved or.—Supporters—two naked boys.

RICHARD GOODRICKE, Esq; married and had issue Richard, and one daughter.

RICHARD GOODRICKE DE RIBSTAN, High Sheriff in the years 1579 and 1591; married Clare, daughter of ———, and had a numerous issue, as mentioned in the preceding epitaph, the eldest of whom was Henry.

HENRY GOODRICKE, Knight, married Jane the daughter of John Savile, Knight, and had issue Henry, Savile, John, Francis, and several daughters.

Sir JOHN GOODRICKE, Knight,* succeeding his father, was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet, August 14, 1641. He took up arms in the cause of Charles I. and at the attack of Bradford in Yorkshire, December the 18th, 1642, had his horse killed under him, and himself dangerously wounded; he was afterwards imprisoned, and his estate sequestered, but escaping from prison retired to France, where he remained till the restoration. By his first Lady, Ca-

* New Baronetage.

therine, daughter of Stephen Norcliffe, Esq; he had Sir Henry, his successor. By his second, who was Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Smith, and widow of William Lord Fairfax, he had Sir John, who succeeded his brother.

Sir HENRY GOODRICKE, the second Baronet, was Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, and one of the Privy Council. This gentleman, with Lord Danby and some other friends to the Revolution, surprised and took the city of York, for William Prince of Orange, in the year 1688. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel William Legge, and sister to George Lord Dartmouth, but died without issue, and was succeeded by his half brother,

Sir JOHN GOODRICKE, the third Baronet, who married Sarah, daughter of Sir Richard Hopkins, Knight, serjeant at law, by whom he had five sons and five daughters: He died 1705, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir HENRY GOODRICKE, the fourth Baronet, who married Mary, only child of Tobias Jenkins, Esq; by whom he had four sons and four daughters: He died 1738, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir JOHN GOODRICKE, the present Baronet, Envoy to the Court of Sweden, temp. George II. and now one of his present Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council: He married Mrs. Mary Benson, and had issue one son, Henry, and a daughter who died in her infancy. Henry married in Holland, and died in

the

the year 1784, having had issue John, who died 1786, Henry now living, and three daughters Harriot, Mary, and Elizabeth.

Robert Lord Ross founded a preceptory of Knights Templars here in the year 1224, which, after the suppression of that order, became part of the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and was endowed, at the dissolution, with a yearly revenue of 207l. 9s. 7d.

The Knights Templars were a certain order of Military Friars, (instituted about the year 1128) who resided for some time near the Temple at Jerusalem, during the wars betwixt the Saracens and Christians in the Holy Land. This occasioned their having afterwards the name of Templars, or Knights of the Temple.—Their office and vow was to defend that Temple and the Holy Sepulchre; to entertain Christian strangers and pilgrims that came thither for devotion, and to guard them in safety when they went to visit the places in the Holy Land.—Their habit was white, with a red cross on their breasts; they bore for their arms, a shield argent, charged with a cross gules.—They were composed of men from all nations in christendom, and were possessed of large revenues. In England they had a great many castles, lordships, and manors, and one of the Masters of the Order was a Baron of this nation.

St.

St. Bernard, speaking of the Templars, says,
 “ They detest cards and dice ; are never allowed the
 “ diversion of hunting, or uselefs visits ; they abomi-
 “ nate all shows, drolleries, discourses or songs of a
 “ loose nature ; they bathe but seldom ; are gene-
 “ rally in an undress ; their face burnt with the sun,
 “ and their look grave and solemn.

“ When they enter into an engagement, they arm
 “ themselves with faith within and steel without,
 “ having no ornament either in their dress or upon
 “ the accoutrements of their horses ; their arms are
 “ their only finery, and they make use of them with
 “ courage, without being daunted either at the num-
 “ ber or force of the Barbarians.”

Such was the Golden Age of this Order of Knights
 In after times it must be owned they grew more re-
 mifs in the severe practice of so many different vir-
 tues ; and it is but too notorious, that the Religious
 Character was often lost in the Soldier.

This place is remarkable for the produce of a de-
 licious apple, called the Ribston Park Pippin ; the
 original tree was raised from a pippin brought from
 France, from which tree such numbers have been
 propagated, that they are now to be met with in
 almost every orchard in this and many other coun-
 ties ; notwithstanding the increase, the fruit still re-
 tains its value, being preferred before every other
 apple

apple this country produces. The old tree is yet standing, and in the year 1787, produced six bushels of fruit.

On the left hand, as you approach the house, is the much admired tree, called the Oriental Platanus, whose principal limb extends forty-four feet from the bole. And near the church is a large mulberry tree.

In the garden formerly stood a very curious and remarkable monument of the Standard Bearer to the Ninth Legion, which was dug up, anno 1688, in Trinity Gardens, near Micklegate in York, and removed hither, where it stood many years; but hath since been removed to Bramham-park.

Here also was a quarry of red marble, from whence formerly large blocks were taken and used for slabs, chimney-pieces, &c. and hence it is probable came the name of the place, (i. e.) *Rubied Stone*.

Two miles from Ribston is

NORTH DEIGHTON.

Deighton may probably be derived from Dedian (Saxon) which signifies to lose life; and this conjecture seems to be confirmed by several tumuli here

E e

and

and in the neighbourhood, the largest of which is at this village, in the estate of Sir John Ingilby, Baronet, called

H O W H I L L,

The circumference of which, at the base, is near five hundred feet; the height of the slope seventy feet. On the top is a flat area, about twenty-seven feet long and thirteen broad. The other tumuli are several of them mutilated, and some have no vestige left but their names, which are still retained in the fields where they stood, viz. Peesbury Hill, Maunberry Hill, Ingmanthorp Hill, Ingbarrow Hill. On viewing the circumjacent country it is manifest, that no situation could be more peculiarly adapted for the meeting of hostile armies. At what time any such conflict happened, or who, if any, were the contending nations does not appear; yet it may probably have been one of those dreadful engagements which happened in this neighbourhood during the Saxon Heptarehy.*

Monuments of this kind are of the remotest antiquity; they were sometimes raised over the remains

* 'The stranger shall come and build there, and remove the heaped up earth: An half worn sword shall rise before him; and bending above, he will say, "These are the arms of chiefs of old, but their names are not in song.—*Osian*."

of persons of the highest dignity, and oftentimes by the soldiers over the bodies of their fellows slain in battle, it being a custom amongst the Northern Nations, that every surviving soldier should bring a helmet full of earth for this purpose. These monuments, and often the places where they were erected, were named after the person or persons there interred; of this kind was the tomb of *Hamlet*, as described by Saxo—"Insignis ejus Sepultura, ac nomine campus apud justiam extat." Which field, we are told, is called *Amlet's Hede* to this day.

Half a mile from hence is .

K I R K D E I G H T O N,

A rectory, of which Lieutenant Colonel Thornton is patron, its present annual value is 400*l*. The church is a neat building, with a very handsome spire, which is seen at a great distance. On the outwalls and steeple, are some very old figures cut in stone, representing a man, an eagle, a dragon, and several others of uncouth shape and hideous aspect. In the church are interred some of the Thorntons of Thornville, Pallifers, &c.

In a separate chapel on the North side of the communion table, lies the remains of ROBERT LORD ROSS, who lived in the time of King John, and who

founded the preceptory for Knights Templars at Ribston.

The residence of this nobleman, was sometimes at Ingmanthorp about a mile distant from hence, the site of the house, gardens, &c. may yet be traced in a field there, called Hall Garth.

The family of DYGHTON bear for their arms—or, a pile fable,* which makes it very probable they were originally from this place.

About four miles from Deighton, is

C O W T H O R P,

A village, formerly belonging to the noble family of Roos. The church here is a rectory, dedicated to St. Michael, valued in the King's books at 38l. 2s. 5d. In the choir, on a large flat stone, are the effigies of a man and woman, bearing betwixt them the model of a church.

This appears to be in memory of BRIAN ROWCLIFF, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and his LADY, the founders of this church.

* Edmonson's Heraldry.

GUY ROWCLIFF became possessed of this estate, by marrying Johan, sister and heir of John Burgh or Brough. The families of Snawfdale, Hamerton, and Walmsley have successively been lords of this place.

ROBERT, the seventh Lord Petre, married Catharine, daughter of Bartholomew, and sole heir of her brother, Francis Walmsley, Esq; by which marriage this estate came into that noble family.

ROBERT EDWARD, the ninth Lord Petre, being the present owner.

In the windows and other parts of this church, are the following arms :

Ruby, three water bougets pearly.—Roos.

Argent, three hammers fable.—Hamerton.

Sable, a star argent.—Ingilby.

Azure, five fusils or, charged with as many fleur-de-lis.

A cross botone.

Three eagles displayed.

Gules, a chevron argent between three leopards, heads of the second.

Or, a saltire gules.

Argent, a bend fable, between six martlets, three and three.—Tempest.

At

At a very small distance from the church, is the remains of an enormous tree, called the

C O W T H O R P O A K.

Tradition speaks of this oak* being in decay for many generations, which may serve to confute the common assertion, that an oak is one century in growing, another in perfection, and a third in decline.

By a monument erected at the expence of Lord Delawar in New Forest, Hants, in the year 1745, we are informed, that some remains of the oak, from whence the arrow glanced that slew King William II. was existing in the remembrance of persons then living, that event happening 688 years ago, and we naturally suppose the oak a grown one when that accident happened: we may from hence reasonably compute, that the life of the Cowthorp Oak may attain to a thousand years.

It is certain, that of all the claims to long life in the vegetable world, the oak and yew, from their slow advances and solid texture, seem to stand the foremost in the scale of duration.

It is said of the celebrated oaks of Winfield Chace,

* See notes on a poem called *Wharfedale*.

in Cumberland, and those at Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire, that a coach may easily drive within their boles ; but concerning the oak now in question, it is evident from the measure, that supposing it hollowed for the purpose, two coaches might pass a-breast through its bole.

The leading branch fell by a storm in the year 1718, which being measured with accuracy, was found to contain five tons and two feet of wood.

Before this accidental mutilation, its branches are said to have extended their shade over half an acre of ground. Thus constituting in a single tree almost a wood itself ; which reminds us of the ancient ficamore, that arrested Xerxes to admire it when on his military march, and under whose spreading branches, he and his court reposed themselves.

The present circumference of this oak close by the ground, is twenty yards, and its principal limb extends sixteen yards from the bole. When compared with this, (says Dr. Hunter) all other trees are children of the forest.

It seems, that Cowthorp in former ages could boast of having deer equally superior to the rest of their species, as this oak was to all the trees of the forest.

In the wood, not far from this village, anno 1749, was found by some persons digging about four feet deep, the head of a stag, with the horns entire, of so uncommon a size as to excite the curiosity of great numbers of people who flocked from all parts of the neighbourhood to view them, they measured from the tip of one horn to the other, full six feet. They were some time in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Nutwell of Cowthorp, and afterwards became the property of a person at York.

About half a mile from Cowthorp, on the opposite side of the river Nid, is

H U N S I N G N O R E,

Formerly part of the possessions of the Knights Templars. Since the suppression of that order, this, with several other estates hereabouts, hath belonged to the family of Goodricke, whose ancient seat was at this place, situated on a mountain, whose sides were cut in terraces rising near ten feet above each other, here were four of these terraces, above which, on a flat area, stood the mansion, commanding a very extensive prospect.

Tradition says, this house was destroyed in the civil wars of Charles I. which is very probable, as it is well known Sir John Goodricke took a very active
part

part on the side of royalty, in those perilous times.

The church here, which hath been lately rebuilt, is a vicarage, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, rated in the King's books at 5*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.* Sir John Goodricke, Bart. is patron, and the present annual value is 300*l.*

HARROGATE to PLUMPTON, four miles—To SPOFFORD, one mile—To WETHERBY, three miles—To THORP ARCH, three miles.

P L U M P T O N,

Situated on the edge of Knaresborough Forest, where (says Leland) “ is a park and a fair house of stone, with two towers belonging to the same.” One of these towers remained till about the year 1760, when Daniel Lascelles, Esq; having purchased the estate, took down the tower, and begun to build a large house here, which was carried several stories high; when happening to purchase the Goldefborough estate, he took up his residence there, and the unfinished building at Plumpton was taken down to the ground, the stables with some other offices remain, and an elegant little lodge has since been built in the kitchen garden. This place is much resorted to during the summer months, on account

of its beautiful pleasure ground, which for singularity of situation and diversity of pleasing objects, has not its equal in Great Britain. It consists of about twenty acres of irregular ground, interspersed with a great number of rocks standing in detached pieces, of various forms and magnitude, in the intervals are planted a great variety of the most beautiful evergreens and flowering shrubs, through which the walks are carried in different directions all over the place, sometimes leading up the rocky steep, then quickly descending into the gloomy vale.

There is a fine lake at the foot of the rocks, forming many curious inlets. Seats are placed in different situations, from whence the spectator may with the greatest advantage mark all the beauties of this romantic scene, which affords a solemn but pleasing variety, that never fails to call forth the willing admiration of all who view it.

The regularity of the perpendicular faces of many of these rocks, and the evident cuts which have been wrought for the removal of considerable strata, leaving the lower stratum of equal breadth and length, are, with some, convincing proofs that this place many ages ago was a stone quarry.

The faces of rocks in their natural state, are rude, rounded, or broken into a variety of uncouth angles;
instead

instead of which, we meet with a smooth and perpendicular wall of stone, which gives reason to suppose the tool has been used here.

One huge mass of rock insulated by water, which measures near fifty feet in length without a joint, shews the possibility of finding obelisks here, even higher than those at Boroughbridge, which are strongly suspected to have been carried from hence, as being of the same grit.

*In the time of Edward the Confessor, Gamelbar, a Saxon or Danish Chieftain, had two carrucates of land here, and arable land sufficient for one plough.

After the Conquest, William de Percy claimed two carrucates here, under whom Eldred de Plump-ton held it; at which time there were here eight villeins (farmers) and ten borders (bores, husbandmen).

Gilbert Tyson, at the same time, claimed two carrucates of taxable land here, and arable for one plough, which was half a mile in length, and three furlongs in breadth; the rent, in the time of Edward the Confessor, was 20s. but at this time was only 5s.

* Domesday Book.

The Manor of Rofarlington, near Plumpton, was also held of William de Percy by Eldred de Plumpton, and then contained two carrucates and two oxgangs of taxable land, three villeins and five borders with two ploughs, a wood one mile in length, and nine furlongs in breadth.

Nigel de Plumpton had the whole lordship of Plumpton given him by William Estotville, Lord of Knareborough, for a gelding of 5*l.* value. He married to his first wife—Margaret, kinswoman of John D'Albus of York, by whom he had half of the Old St. Mary's in York. William de Plumpton, High-Sheriff of this county, 1351; Sir Robert de Plumpton beheaded at York, for being concerned in an insurrection against Henry IV. 1405; William de Plumpton, High-Sheriff, 1448. This family continued Lords of Plumpton till the year 1753, when the last, Robert Plumpton, Esq; died, and his sisters became heirs to the estate, by whom it was sold, and is now the property of Edwin Lascelles, Esq.

The family of Plumpton, holding their lands of the Percys as *mesne Lords*, bore the Percy arms on their shield, with the difference only of an escallop shell inserted in the centre of each fusi, in token of their subordination.

From

From Plumpton, half a mile on the right, is

B R E A M E,*

Now a farm-house, but formerly the residence of one branch of the very ancient family of the Cholmleys, whose arms, painted on glass, yet remain in one of the windows of this house.

Richard Cholmley, Esq; resided here in the year 1658 ; Henry Cholmley, 1686.

About half a mile from Breame is

S P O F F O R D,

A small village, but remarkable for having been for several ages the principal seat of the noble family of the Percys, and still continues in the possession of one of its descendants, the Earl of Egremont. William de Percy obtained a grant for a market here on Fridays, in the year 1224. Henry de Percy procured licence to fortify his castle here, in the year 1309. Henry, commonly called Hotspur, slain at Shrewsbury, 1403. Henry de Percy, the first Earl of Northumberland, was slain at Bramham-Moor within a few miles of this house, in the year 1407.

* Breame (i. e.) a cold, sharp, and piercing situation.

After

After the battle of Towton, so fatal to Henry VI. in which, amongst a great many others, were slain the Earl of Northumberland, and Sir Richard Percy, his brother. Their estates were laid waste, the manor-house at Spofford demolished, and every thing belonging to its former owner entirely destroyed by the enraged conquerors.

The heir of this great family, being in his minority when his father was slain, was committed to the Tower of London till the 27th of October, A.D. 1469, when he was brought before the King at Westminster, and took the oath of allegiance; whereupon he was soon after restored to the estates and dignities of his ancestors. He was unfortunately murdered by a mob at his house near Topcliffe in Yorkshire, 1489.

Henry Algernon Percy, the 5th Earl, obit 1527; Sir Thomas his son, beheaded, 1537; Henry, 6th Earl, obit 1538; Thomas, 7th Earl, beheaded at York, 1572; Henry, 8th Earl, died in the Tower of London, 1588; Henry, 9th Earl, died 1632; Algernon, 10th Earl, died 1688; Joceline Percy, 11th Earl, died at Turin, 1670.

The present remains of the castle extend forty-five yards from North to South, and sixteen from East to West; at the North-west corner is an octangular tower.

The

The situation is on a sloping bank, ending in a low wall of rock within the castle, affording convenience for lower apartments.

The HALL, which has been a most magnificent room, is seventy-five feet in length and thirty-six in breadth; the windows are arched like those of Cathedral churches, and seems to have been built about the time of Edward III. when the idea of the castle began to give way to that of the palace.

At the distance of twenty paces from the West front, is a remarkable fine echo. Here also is the remains of the fish pond, which has been very extensive, and yet called by the country people, the Vivier.

The C H U R C H

Is a rectory, dedicated to All Saints. The Earl of Egremont is patron, and its present annual value 1100*l*. though a very ancient structure, it is kept in good repair.

In an aperture in the South wall at the East end, under an elegant piece of arched work, lies the mutilated effigy of a Knight, his legs across, and hands elevated; at his feet lies a lion. On his shield are five fusils, charged with five escallops, the arms
of

of Plumpton. Near this is a flat stone, with an inscription in memory of LEWIS MORGAN, obit 1651. ROBERT RAMSDEN, parson of Spofford, 1598.

• In Stockhill choir are a number of flat stones, formerly inlaid with plates of brass, on which were inscriptions and ornaments, that have been most sacrilegiously defaced and taken away.

Against the wall are three elegant marble monuments, with inscriptions in memory of JOHN MIDDLETON, grandson of Sir Peter Middleton, Knight, obit 1770; MARMADUKE MIDDLETON, Esq; 1757; DAME ELIZABETH HAGGERSTON, sister of the above, and relict of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, of Haggerstone, in the county of Northumberland, obit 1770.

On the outside of the church upon the North wall, is the ancient arms of the Percys; and on the South, are those of Percy and Brabant; also several grotesque figures form the spouts from the roof. Many old buildings in the town, have the crescent on their fronts, the well known badge of the illustrious family of Percy.

Not far from hence, is a district called the Haggs, a corruption of Hague, (Saxon) which signifies a place surrounded with fences.

One mile from Spofford on the right, is Stockeld, the seat of William Middleton, Esq; two miles from thence, is

W E T H E R B Y,

Situate on the river Wharfe, and upon the great road betwixt London and Edinburgh; here is a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, August the 5th, and the first Thursday after November 22. The chapel here, is in the patronage of the rector of Spofford, its present annual value is 70*l*.

A family of the name of WETHERBY, bore for their arms—vert a chevron ermine, between three rams or.

In the civil wars of Charles I. this town was a garrison, commanded by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who repulsed Sir Thomas Glemham in two attempts he made to beat up his quarters here. The principal persons slain in this business, were Major Carr, on the King's side; and Captain Atkinson, on that of the Parliament.

In the 20th of William I. this manor was in the hands of two Norman Lords, viz. William de Percy and Erneis de Burun, the first had three carucates,

and the latter two: William, a soldier belonging to Percy, held two carucates of his chief, and had then here three villeins, one border, and one plough.

Erneis de Burun had here at that time, one sock-man, four villeins, and two ploughs. Here was a wood half a mile square.

Part of this manor then belonged to the soke of Knaresborough.

At the distance of three miles from Wetherby, is

T H O R P A R C H,

Situated in a romantic and beautiful vale, through which the river Wharfe runs with a swift and rapid current. The seat and pleasure grounds of Wilmer Gossip, Esq; at a small distance from the village, are a great addition to the landscape.

The mineral water at this place, was accidentally discovered on the 4th of June, 1744, by John Shires, an inhabitant of the village, since which time, it hath been much frequented by persons of all ranks. The pump whereby the water is raised, stands so near the river, that in high floods it is overflowed, and mixes with the spring, at other times they have no communication. Dr. Monro, speaking of this spring, says, It is a pure, brisk, salt chalybeat, which proves
purgative,

purgative, having a strong sulphureous smell. An ale gallon yielded one ounce six drachms of sediment, twenty-five grains of which were a white alkaline earth, the rest sea salt.

This village derives its name from the family of De Arcubus or D'Arches, who came in with the Conqueror, and had several estates in these parts. It has sometimes been called Ivet-thorp, from Ivetta, the wife of William D'Arches, who gave to the Nuns of Moncton, some lands in this place, and a wood enclosed that reached from hence to Wetherby.

The church here is a vicarage, of which the Earl of Huntingdon is patron, its present annual value is 12cl.

HARROGATE to BOROUGHBIDGE, ten miles—
To NEWBY, three miles—To THORNTON BRIDGE
HOUSE, seven miles—To TOPCLIFFE, three miles.

From Harrogate to Boroughbridge is ten miles, the road in general very good, the fine inclosures of rich land on each side, with the lofty trees, and well grown hedge rows, render this ride exceedingly pleasing: Near the village of FERRENSBY, six miles from Harrogate, is LOFTHOUSE-HILL, a seat belonging to Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart. from hence to MINSKIP, another village, about three miles farther; most of the way producing a fine view of a

rich country. The Mount of St. Michael covered with wood, and the venerable Cathedral of Ripon, being the principal objects.

A little before you enter the village of Minskip, on the left hand, in an inclosure called CONYNG-GARTH, is an hill of an oblong shape, whose circumference at the base is about two hundred and fifty feet, and height of the slope about thirty feet. The similarity in the form and situation of this hill to several others in different parts of the county, that have been opened and found to be repositories of the dead, make it very probable that this is one of those tumuli, whose contents futurity may discover.

One mile and a half from Minskip is

BURROUGH-BRIDGE,

A market-town situated on the great North road, about mid-way betwixt London and Edinburgh; sends two members to parliament, hath a market on Saturday, and several fairs annually; the principal of which begins the 18th of June, and continues a week, great quantities of goods are brought to this fair, particularly hardware and toys, by the manufacturers from Sheffield, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and many other parts of the kingdom. Here are also horse races annually. The chapel is an ancient building, dedicated to Saint James. In the year

1322, a battle was fought here betwixt the forces of Edward II. and those of the great Earl of Lancaster. The Earl intending to march Northwards, was obstructed here by the King's forces, who possessed themselves of the bridge to dispute the passage. The Earl divided his army into two bodies, one of which, under the command of the Earl of Hereford, advanced towards the bridge, when, after a bloody conflict, his forces were repulsed, and himself slain, being run through the body with a spear by a soldier concealed under the bridge, then made of wood. Lancaster, with the other division, endeavoured to ford the river, but finding it impracticable, he attempted to bribe Harclay, the King's General, to connive at his passage, this the officer resolutely refusing, the Earl concluded a truce with him till the next morning, and returned into the town. Harclay was joined in the night by the Sheriff of Yorkshire, and early the next morning assaulted the town. The Earl of Lancaster having lost his gallant and faithful friend, the Earl of Hereford, with many of his bravest men, the preceding day, the remains of his army became an easy conquest, and after very little resistance fled on all sides. The unfortunate Earl took refuge in the chapel, but was dragged from thence, and, with many other Barons and Knights of his party, made prisoner and exposed to all the insolence of the rabble.

The

The hands of the executioner made a dreadful carnage of those the sword had spared, and, amongst the rest, Lancaster was soon after beheaded at Pontefract, with every mark of disgrace. Thus fell one of the most powerful noblemen England ever gave birth to ; he constantly employed this power in endeavouring to secure to the people their privileges and liberties.

In the garden wall of the Crown Inn, on a large stone of rough grit is part of a Roman sepulchral inscription, the deficiency of which can only be supplied by a corresponding stone of equal dimensions, which may probably be somewhere in the same wall with the face turned inwards.

The chapel is a very ancient building, dedicated to St. James, whercin are no monumental inscriptions, the place of interment being at Aldborough.

It is very probable that this town was defended by a small castle or tower after the bridge was placed here, and distinguished from Aldburgh, by the appellation of Ponteburg, or Burgh at the Bridge.

The family of Tancred possessed lands here before the year 1200, which, with their ancient mansion, now converted into the Crown Inn, is the property of the present Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart.

Queen

Queen Mary summoned this borough to send members to parliament in 1553.*

1660	Conyers D'Arcy	Henry Stapleton
61	Robert Lucy	John Nicholas
78	Sir Rich. Mauleverer	Sir Henry Goodricke
81	Sir John Brooks	Sir Richard Mauleverer
85	Sir Tho. Mauleverer	Sir Henry Goodricke
88	The fame	The fame
90	Sir Brian Stapleton	The fame
95	Thomas Harrison	The fame
98	Sir Brian Stapleton	The fame
1701	The fame	The fame
2	The fame	The fame
5	Craven Peyton	Sir Brian Stapleton
8	The fame	The fame
10	The fame	The fame
13	Edmund Dunch	The fame
14	Sir Wilfrid Lawfon	Sir Richard Steel
22	James Tyrrel	Joseph Danvers
27	The fame	George Gregory
34	The fame	The fame
41	The fame	The fame
47	William Murray	Lord Dalkeith
54	Sir Cecil Bishop	Thomas Thornton
61	The fame	Brice Fisher

* Whitworth's Succession of Parliaments.

A little West-ward of the bridge are those stupendous monuments of antiquity, called the

PYRAMIDS, or DEVIL's ARROWS,

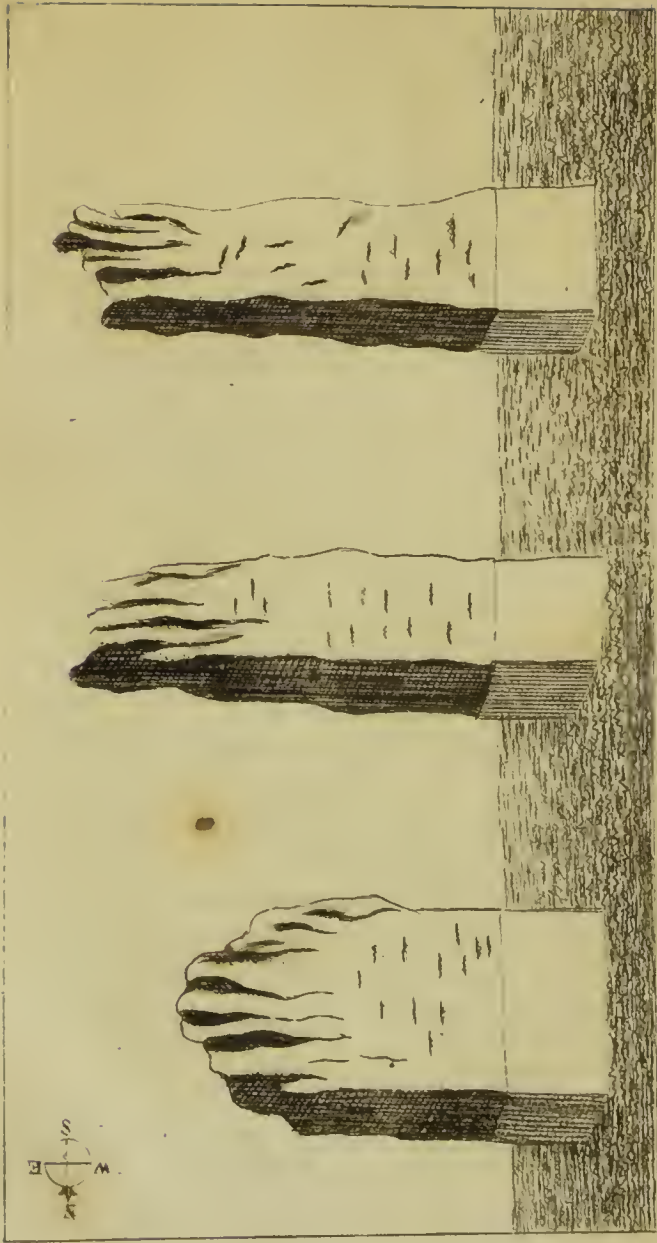
Which name they probably obtained during the dark ages of superstition ; when any thing beyond the comprehension of the vulgar was ascribed by them to miracle or witchcraft.

They are three large stones of a pyramidal form, fluted towards the top by their continual exposure to the weather.* They stand nearly in a line from North to South ; some have supposed them to be factitious and not real stone, as there is no quarry of that kind within less than ten miles of the place, and that they are too large to have been brought from such a distance ; this supposition is entirely removed by the instance of the vast pile at STONE HENGE, whose stones were brought twenty miles ; and the obelisk before Saint Peter's at Rome, which is eighty-five feet in height, and was brought from Egypt by the order of Julius Cæsar : Or the great granite rock destined for the pedestal of the statue of Czar Peter the Great, whose weight was twelve hundred tons. This immense stone being found in a swamp, the Count Carbars of Cefsalonia raised it

* The same sort of channellings or flutings are on several of the rocks at Plumpton.

thereout,

Obelisks at B. Bridge



thereout, and drew it upon rolling balls several miles by land, then embarked it on a float, and conducted it down to Petersburg between two ships, and again disembarked it. This work, says Governor Pownal, appears to me not only the greatest operation of mechanics which was ever effected in our world, but *Unique*.

In the year 1709, the ground about the centre pyramid was opened nine feet wide. At first, a good soil was found about a foot deep, and then a course of stones, rough and of several kinds, but most were large pebbles, laid in a bed of coarse grit and clay, and so for four or five courses round; under these was a strong clay, so hard that the spade could not affect it; this was near two yards deep from the surface, and a little lower was the bottom of the stone, resting upon clay: As much of the stone as was within ground was a little thicker than that part exposed to the weather. The entire height of this stone is thirty feet six inches from the bottom. The marks of the chisel upon this, beneath ground, assure us they are no compositions, but natural stone, and that of the most common sort we have in the North of England, called the coarse rag, or millstone grit; large rocks of the same stone, and from whence probably these obelisks were taken, are at Plumpton before-mentioned, and within ten miles of this place.

The country people hereabouts, have a tradition that Severus, dying at York, left the Empire to his two sons, Carracalla and Geta, which was acceptable to the Empress, and approved by the soldiers, but not by the two brothers. A reconciliation being brought about by the mediation of the Empress and a sister, in memory whereof, four obelisks were erected, but three only are now remaining, one being taken down last century. Dr. Stukeley supposes them to have been erected long before the arrival of the Romans in Britain, and that here was, in British times, the great PANEGYRE of the DRUIDS; the Midsummer meeting of all the country round, to celebrate the great quarterly sacrifice, accompanied with sports, games, races, and all kinds of exercises with universal festivity. This was like the PANATHENEA, the OLYMPIAN, ISTHMIAN, and NEMEAN meetings and games among the Grecians, and that those obelisks were as the metæ of the races. The remembrance of which is transmitted in the present great fair held at Boroughbridge on St. Barnabas's day. Dr. Stillingfleet was of opinion they were British Deities, and grounded it upon the custom of the Phœnicians and the Greeks, (nations that were undoubtedly acquainted in Britain before the arrival of the Romans) who set up unpolished stones to the honour of their Gods. The origin of all idolatry is almost the same. The Mercury of old Greece was not that winged herald now represented, but a
square

square stone ; nor was Bacchus more shapely. Before the time of Dædalus, the Greek architect, unhewn stones were worshipped by all Greece.

It is to be observed, that, though such stones seldom seem to have been much worked, yet they commonly appear to have been chosen of a particular form, and nearly similar ; that they are the remains of ancient and ignorant superstition, is little to be doubted, especially as they are found not only in many parts of Great Britain, but almost in all other countries. Two such serving as idols, are described to be in Easter Island, in the Pacific Ocean.—*Vide, Dalrymple's Collection of Voyages, vol. ii. p. 114.*

H h 2

Dimensions

Dimensions of the Pyramids at Boroughbridge, measured January the 4th, 1787.

About

Altitude above the earth's surface.	Circumclofe by the surface.	Circuit 3 feet above the surface.	Circuit 6 feet above the surface.	Supported weight.
F. I. North Pyramid 18 0	F. I. 23 3	F. I. 22 6	F. I. 21 7	36 tons
Centre Pyramid 22 6	18 6	17 10	17 3	36 tons
South Pyramid 22 4	17 8	16 1	16 1	30 tons

The distance from the North Pyramid to the centre one, is one hundred and ninety eight feet, from thence to the South Pyramid, three hundred and twenty feet.

About half a mile distant from Boroughbridge, is

A L D B U R G H ;

Or, *Old Burrough*, now a small village, but famous for having been the metropolis of the Brigantes in British times, therefore called *Ifurium Brigantium*, or sometimes, by way of eminence, *Brigantium*; Ptolemy, speaking of the cities of the Brigantes, mentions *Ifurium*, so does Antoninus, and styles it *Ifubrigantium*, it is also mentioned by Ricardus Corinensis, and called *Ifurio*.

It is very evident that the name given to this city by the Romans, is derived from the river near which it is situated, *Ure*, *Ifis*, *Eurus*, and *Ouse*, names which have been alternately given to this river, and appear all to have originated from the British *Uys*.*

The Brigantes were under the government of their Druids, whose fanes were all raised in the depth and obscurity of woods, and constructed with rude obelisks of stone, some remains of which, from their position and magnitude, are beheld with astonishment at the present day.

Their towns were each secured by a regular ram-

* Drake.

part and fofs, which they defended with fuch refo-
lution, as even proved formidable to the conquering
Romans.

They were for a long time limited within, what
we now call the counties of York and Durham, but
about the commencement of Chriftianity, they de-
tached a ftrong party acrofs the hills which extend
from Derbyfhire to Scotland, and into the countries
of the *Siftuntii* and *Volantii* beyond them. Thefe
tribes united to oppofe the invaders, but united in
vain, unable to refift the vigour of the Brigantian
arms, they were obliged to fubmit, and all that ex-
tenfive region, now divided into the five counties of
Durham, York, Weftmoreland, Cumberland, and
Lancafter, was reduced under the dominion of the
Brigantian capital Ifurium.*

It was not till after the year 80, that the Romans,
under the conduct of Agricola, conquered the Bri-
gantes: That here was a Roman ftation in the time
of Trajan, is evident from a variety of circumftances.

In the year 117, Trajan was fucceeded in the
Empire by Hadrian, who came over to Britain, and
brought with him the Sixth Legion, filed “Legio
“*Sexta Victrix*,” to curb the turbulent Britons, and
to attempt the conquest of the Caledonians, which he

* Whitaker's History of Manchester.

in some measure accomplished, and caused a wall to be erected from the river Eden in Cumberland, to the Tyne in Northumberland.*

In the succeeding reign of Commodus, the Caledonians took up arms, and having in a bloody battle entirely defeated the Roman army, they ravaged the country as far as York, the whole province had now been over-run, had not the Emperor sent over Marcellus Ulpus, who speedily repelled those invaders, and thereby put an end to the war.

This peace was but of a short continuance, the banished Britons issued from their forests, and advanced so far in their conquests as to besiege York. Virus Lupus, then proprætor in Britain, being pressed on all sides with innumerable difficulties, wrote to the Emperor, in consequence of which, Severus, with a numerous army, landed in Britain about the year 208.

These well-timed succours, revived the drooping spirit of the Roman garrisons; the Britons retired to their woods, and the Caledonians behind the wall of Hadrian.

From the time that Agricola fixed upon York for his head quarters, Isurium seems to have been neg-

lected, nevertheless it is certain, that this city continued to be a station of strength and importance so long as the Romans were masters of Britain.

To this place came the corn boats, for maintenance of the Pretenturas, by water, as far as from Cambridge, about 250 miles, for which purpose the Carfdike of Lincolnshire was made, which being repaired and lengthened by Carausius, his name was affixed to it. Here were large granaries to lay up the corn out of the boats, from whence it was carried in waggons along the great Roman road, called Leeming Lane, to the Northern garrisons.*

The Romans having quitted this island about the year 410, the Caledonians broke down the Northern barrier, and spread, like an irresistible torrent, all over the country, which they entirely subdued, to the banks of the Humber.

The distressed Britons applied to the Saxons, imploring their aid against these Northern invaders, who, on their arrival (under Hengist, their general) marched immediately in search of the enemy; a battle ensued, and the Saxons were conquerors, before whom the remains of the Caledonian army retreated with precipitation.

* Dr. Stukeley.

It was not long before the Britons discovered that these potent auxiliaries, having got possession of some of the strong-holds of the country, were treacherously meditating its total reduction. Alarmed and enraged at such insidious proceedings, the incensed Britons had recourse to their arms; a long and tedious war ensued, and many battles were fought with various success. At length the Britons under Aurelius Ambrosius, in the year 466, gained a complete victory over the Saxons at Coningsburgh, near Doncaster. Hengist being slain, his two sons, Osta and Eosa, fled with the remains of their army; Osta to York, and Eosa to Ifurium.

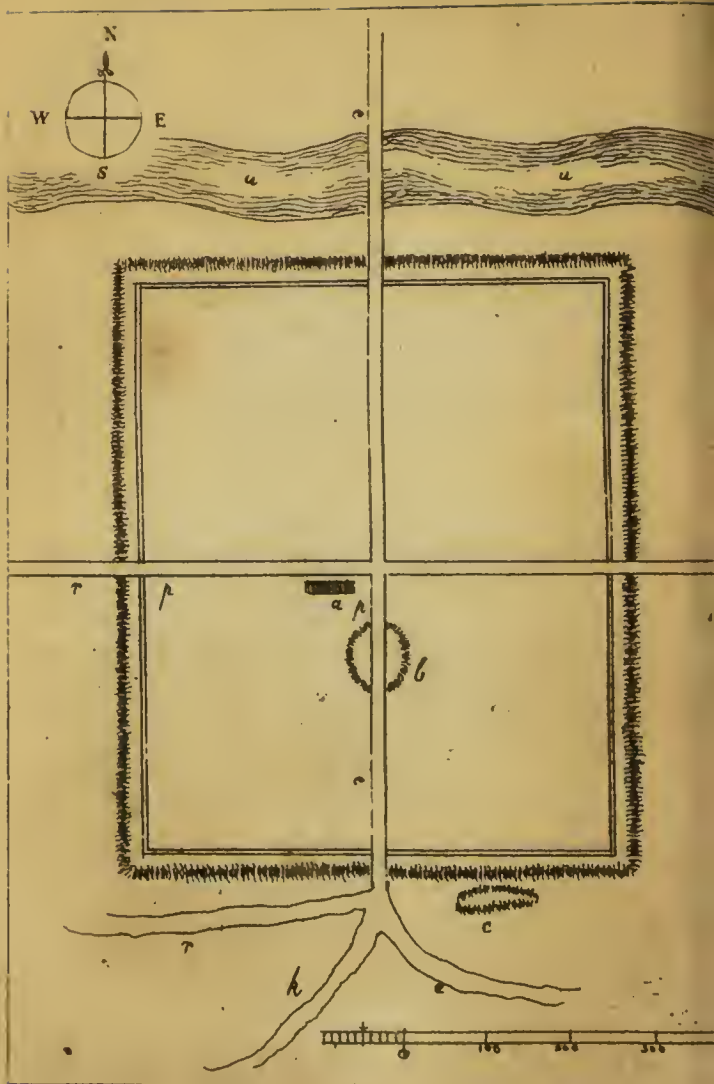
This city continued in splendour for three hundred years after this period, namely, till the year 766,* when the Danes sacked and burnt it to ashes. This manor appears to have been again depopulated with many others by the vindictive conqueror after the siege of York, as in Domesday Book it is said to be *waste*.

On opening the ground, in many places, the marks of fire are very evident, and the great number of antiquities that have through every succeeding age, and are still frequently found here, confirms the tradition, that this city was destroyed by some very

* Higden's Polichronicon.

sudden and unexpected calamity. The ground where the city stood is some part of it converted into corn fields, in which, frequently after plowing, coins of various sorts are found, and particularly after showers of rain, which washing the earth and sand from the metal, makes them more easily discovered; some few are of gold or silver, but the greatest part brass, and generally of the following Emperors,—Augustus Cæsar, Claudius, Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Pertinax, Severus, Maximinus, Valerian, Aurelian, Dioclesian, Constantine, Carransius, and Julian.

There have also been found small heads of brass, chains of gold, and many little polished signet stones of divers kinds and figures; several urns, hypocausts, lamps of various forms; fragments of aqueducts, covered with Roman tiles sixteen inches long, twelve broad, and two thick; TESSALATED PAVEMENTS of different forms and beauty, the largest and most entire piece of which was found some years ago, in digging the ground-work of a cottage, it is carefully preserved, and, with several other curiosities, remains for public inspection. The learned ROGER GALE was of opinion, that these pavements were the floors of banqueting-houses, or of the grand apartments, chief rooms, or baths in the private houses of the better sort of people, even down to the lowest times. That the ruins of this
ancient



Isurium

ancient city have raised the ground considerably above its former surface, is very evident from the situation of these pavements, which are near two feet below the present level.

In the year 1770, as some men were employed in throwing up a turnpike way within this town, they discovered the foundations of a range of buildings, two hundred and sixteen feet in length, and twenty-four in breadth; the two outides were exactly parallel to each other, running from East to West, and between them are several partitions. These foundation walls are of stone, strongly cemented, three feet thick, and five feet below the present surface.

The form of this city* was nearly a square, its walls, which may yet be traced, were four yards thick, and measured in circumference two thousand five hundred yards, the foundation stones are pebbles laid in a bed of blue clay.

Near the centre of the town stood (till about the year 1783) a mount called Borough Hill, where, at different times, have been found sacrificing vessels,

* See the annexed plan, copied from Drake:—a. The Church——b. Borough Hill——c. Studforth Hill——e. Ermine-street—y. Old Road from York—r. Road to Boroughbridge—k. Road to Knarsbro'—p. Tessalated Pavements—u. the River Ure.

bones and horns of beasts, mostly flars, tessalated pavements and coins; from which it is probable, that a temple formerly stood on this mount, upon the ruins of which a Saxon fortress being erected, the place from thence might be called Burgh Hill (i. e.) Castle Hill.

At a small distance from the remains of the South wall of the city, is the hill called Studforth, which was probably an out-work for the defence of the place, and appears to have stood about one hundred yards from the South gate. Its shape is nearly a semi-circle, and forms a lofty terrace, two hundred feet long and ten or twelve feet broad; from whence is an exceeding fine prospect, bounded on the North by Hambleton Hills, and on the South by Orms-Cliff. The Cathedrals of York and Ripon are seen very distinctly. Gilling, the seat of the late Lord Fairfax; and Newborough, the residence of Lord Fauconberg, each claim particular attention in this beautiful landscape.

The C H U R C H

Is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Andrew, the Dean and Chapter of York patrons. This church and Boroughbridge chapel united, produce annually 120*l*. On the outside of the vestry wall is a figure, by some supposed to represent Pan or Silvanus, but is beyond
all

all doubt that of Mercury, as part of the Caduceus, and the Alæ on the cap, are yet perceptible; the height of the figure is two feet five inches.

In the church-yard is a grave stone placed on low stone ballusters, whereon is cut in relievo, the half length figure of a woman in the attitude of praying, the habit appears Saxon, if not more ancient. Channels are cut on each side of the figure to let out the rain water, to this precaution it is perhaps owing, that so much of the original figure is still preserved; the stone, which is eight inches thick, near seven feet long, and two feet eight inches broad, is a sort of marble, found in several quarries in the North of England, that abounds with fossil shells.

Within the church are two monuments belonging to the ancient family of Aldburghs of this place; one on the North wall partly defaced, the other on the ground at a small distance, it is a flat stone inlaid with brass, on which is the figure of a young Knight in armour, bearing on his shield, the arms of Aldburgh—argent; a fess dancett between three crosses crosets, botone azure. This brasen relique being enclosed in one of the pews, is the only one in the church that has escaped the wild fanaticism of that period, so fatal to the venerable monuments of antiquity in this kingdom.

This

This family continued here for many ages, some of whom were Knights: Leland mentions Sir William and Sir Richard. Richard Aldburgh, Esq; represented this borough in Parliament in the year 1645, the name continued here till about the year 1727, when the three daughters of the last male heir married as follows,

Esther Aldburgh	to William Scruton
Elizabeth.	to Peter Burnand
Mary	to William Ware

Some of whose descendants are now living in the neighbourhood.

In this church are garlands, hung up in memory of young maidens and bachelors, a practice of very old date, and derived from Pagan antiquity, with some variation. The heathens crowned their sepulchres with garlands of flowers: And the Christians in the earliest ages, placed the garlands at the heads of deceased virgins. In later times, they were hung over the entrance into the choir, and the names of the deceased inscribed upon each of them. These garlands were meant as a token of esteem and love, and an emblem of their reward in the heavenly church.

On the communion table stands a brass dish, with the figure of Adam and Eve, the tree and the serpent,
with



with a tail reaching to the root, an inner border, and the following inscription copied as well as it can be read, there is also an outer border of foliage and arches,

NIC MBARIAIZE . HOSLVCKIZB
LVCNICHBAR.

This borough sends two members to parliament, the first return of which was in the year 1588. In the Parliamentary Journals, vol. 10, anno 1690, is the following passage:

Resolved, That the right of election in the borough of Aldborough in Yorkshire, is not in the select number of burgessees, holding by burgage tenure, but that the inhabitants paying scot and lot have a right to vote.*

REPRESENTATIVES for ALDBOROUGH.

1660 Solomon Swale	Francis Goodricke
61 The same	The same
78 Sir John Reersby	Sir Godfrey Copley

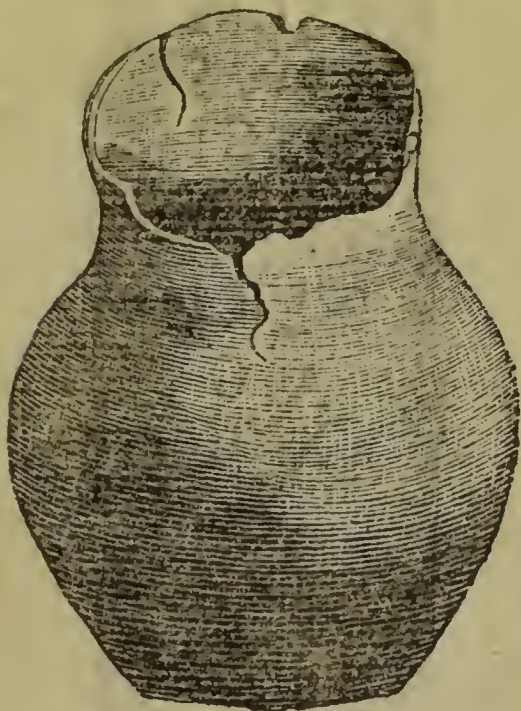
* In the long Parliament of Charles I. anno 1645, Sir Robert Strickland and Richard Aldburgh, Esq; members for Aldburgh, were expelled.

1681	Sir John Reersby	Sir Godfrey Copley
85	Sir Mich. Wentworth	Sir Roger Strickland
88	Christopher Tancred	Sir Mich. Wentworth
90	The same	The same
98	Sir George Cooke	Sir Anthony Darby
1701	Robert Moncton	Cyril Arthington
2	William Jessop	Robert Moncton
5	The same	The same
13	John Dawney	Paul Foley
14	James Stanhope	William Jessop
22	William Jessop	Charles Stanhope
27	The same	The same
34	William Jessop	Henry Pelham
41	Andrew Wilkinfon	John Jewkes
47	The same	Nat. Newnham
54	The same	William Pitt
61	The same	Nathaniel Cholmley*

Three miles North East of Aldborough, is a tumulus called DEUIL CROSS, whose elevation is about eighteen feet, and circumference at the base 370 feet. It was broke into some time since, to supply materials for the repair of the turnpike road leading from Aldborough to York: The soil consists first of a black earth, and under that a red sandy gravel, human bones entire, and urns of various sizes, contain-

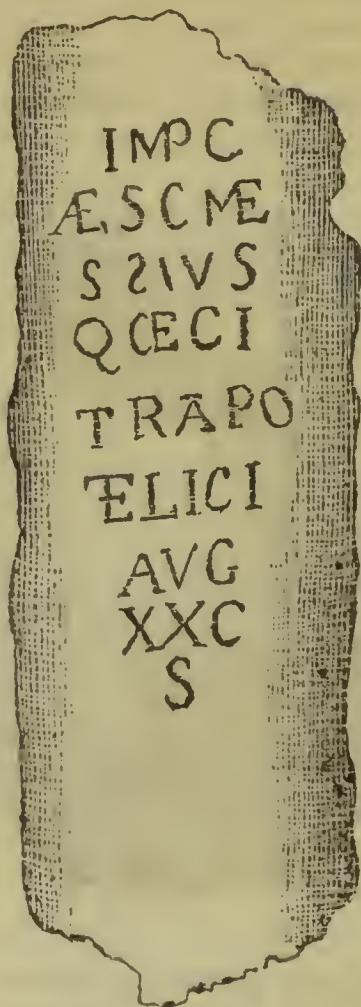
* Whitworth's succession of Parliaments.

ing burnt bones and ashes. The urns are composed of blue clay and sand, generally very coarse, some ornamented, and others quite plain. The annexed print is a representation of one of them, dug up here in the year 1785. It was nine inches in height, and thirty-two in circumference.



In the year 1776, was found at about two hundred yards distance from this tumulus, a votive stone of

a very coarse grit, seven feet long, and eighteen inches diameter, inscribed



Various have been the conjectures concerning this inscription, which has proved, hitherto, a *crux criticorum*. A learned antiquary, in a late periodical publication,* has given it to Decius the successor of Philip in the empire; says it is evidently a milliary stone, and fills up the void in the Roman History of Britain, in those disordered times of the Roman empire, where history itself is almost silent.

Coins have frequently been found in this tumulus of various Emperors, particularly of Vespasian, Domitian, and Trajan. That this tumulus was raised by the Romans over the remains of some of their countrymen, is evident from the urns and coins. It probably was a public cemetery, and when the custom of burning the bodies of the dead ceased, might still be used for the purpose of interment. Hence we may account for the great number of bones on one side the tumulus separate from the urns; the great difference in the sizes of the urns also seems to favour this conjecture. Its present name, *Deuil*, derived from the French, implies the place of mourning. And as it was usual in the early ages of Christianity, to place a cross on almost every eminence, we may reasonably suppose that to have been the case here, and hence its present name *Deuil Cross*.

* Vide Gentleman's Magazine for August 1787.

The manor of Aldburgh, one mile long and one broad, was in the hands of Edward the Confessor, and afterwards in those of the Conqueror ; it contained, with its three villages, Clareton, Hilton, and Burton, thirty-four carucates of taxable land, and arable for eighteen ploughs. In the year 1085 it was waste in the hands of the King, who had here six villeins with five ploughs. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 10l. but at this time only at 2l. 15s.

To this manor then belonged the soke of Adel-
 lingestorp, six car.—Mildebi, six car.—Felgesclif,
 three car.—Chenihalli, one car.—Cliftone, one car.
 —Timble, one car.—Wiplie, one car.

Three miles from Boroughbridge is

N E W B Y,

The seat of William Weddell, Esq; built by Sir Edward Blacket, about the year 1705. The situation was chose and the building designed by Sir Christopher Wren ; the house is of brick, and commands a fine prospect over the country, almost to York, the river Ure which runs by the house is in view most of the way. The avenues, shrubberies, and walks are disposed with the utmost elegance.

In the H A L L

Is an organ, on the front is a FAUN presenting his Syrinx. Above the organ stands a LION with a CUPID seated on his back, playing upon a lyre ; the harmony of which seems to divest the royal beast of his natural ferocity, agreeable to the words of the poet,

“ Music has charms to sooth a savage breast,
 “ To soften rocks and bend the knotted oak.”

Over the fire-place is a picture of St. Margaret, by *Carracci* ; A fine landscape with a large group of cattle, by *Rosa de Tivoli* ; A large inlaid table of all the specimens of ancient and modern marble, to the number of one hundred and seventy one pieces ; also two other tables of Egyptian Granite.

The P A R L O U R,

Twenty feet square, a chimney piece and table of Egyptian Granite, and the following pictures : St. John in the Wilderness ; the Holy Family, an excellent picture, intended for the late King of Poland, by *Minks* ; St. Francis, by *Guido* ; a Madona and Child ; a Boy with a Hawke, by *Diego Valesques*.

The

The DINING-ROOM,

Sixty feet by twenty ; the ceiling is supported by four elegant fluted pillars, with enriched capitals, divided into compartments painted in a very beautiful and pleasing manner.

Passing from hence through the Anti-Chamber, enter

The DRAWING-ROOM,

Forty feet by twenty-six. This room is hung with the richest and most beautiful tapestry in this kingdom, or perhaps in the world, exciting the admiration of every beholder ; here nature is exactly copied, and the figures and flowers represented as accurately as under the finest pencil. The two pier glasses, are eight feet long and five broad ; under each, on a gilt frame of excellent workmanship, is a large table of the most beautiful variegated marble. The ceiling is divided into compartments by cornices, elegantly worked and gilt ; in the divisions, finely painted, is Phaeton attended by the Hours, Diana and her Nymphs, Venus and the Graces, by *Zuccì*.

The

The LIBRARY.

Twenty feet square, four cases of books in elegant bindings; a picture of a Madona and Child, St. Ann, and St. John, by *Correggio*.

At the bottom of the great stair-case are two fine columns of marble, with pilasters of the same, and a Tripodical Altar, with three baso-relievos of Cupids upon it; a vase, on which, in alto-relievo, is a Cupid with his Bow; a baso-relievo of the Triumph of Aurelian.

The STATUE GALLERY.

In the FIRST ROOM

Is a bust of Jupiter; a statue of Ganymede; a bust of Septimus Severus; a statue of Geta; a bust of Caracalla; a bust of Caligula; a bust of a Woman incognita; a statue of Galatea; a statue of Epicurus; a Tripod with three baso-relievos of various figures of Bacchantes upon it; an exceeding fine head of Hercules; a statue of Silenus, with a skin full of wine; a head of Alexander; a Boy with a Bird; a Girl crying with a Bird's Nest in her hand; over this, a head of Young Brutus; a fine fragment of a Dog's-Head.

Th,

The SECOND ROOM.

In one of the niches on the entrance, is a statue of a Dacian King; in the other, that of a small Muse. Within the room is a statue of Brutus; a Muse sitting; an exceeding fine Venus de Medicis; a Minerva, and a Faustina.

The THIRD ROOM.

In a niche on one side the entrance, is a figure representing the Four Elements; on the other side, a Boy playing upon a Pipe. Within the room is a large bust of Augustus; a Fawn dancing; a bust of Minerva; a statue of Apollo; a bust of Lucilla, and a small statue of Bacchus with a Satyr; an exceeding large Urn, or Sarcophagus; another smaller, with basso-relievos of Children playing; another smaller, Sarcophagus; a Tripod with three basso-relievos of figures, representing victories; a Tripodical Altar richly ornamented, upon which is a Stork with a Serpent in its beak.

The GREAT STAIR CASE.

Two fine columns of marble with pilasters of the same: A Cupid with his Bow in alto-relievo; the Triumph of Aurelian in basso-relievo; two large Landscapes by *Salvator Rosa*.

BEST

BEST BED CHAMBER,

Twenty-four feet square, hung with India paper, on which the flowers and foliage, birds and other figures, are represented in the most lively and beautiful colours. On each side is a dressing room of suitable elegance, with hangings of the same excellent pattern.

Mrs. WEDDELL's DRESSING ROOM,

Eighteen feet square, in which are the following pictures: Mr. Weddell, Lady Lowther, Colonel Ramfden, Lady Ducie, Lord Ducie, Sir John Ramfden, Lady Ramfden, Mr. Thomas Ramfden, Lady Rockingham.

Returning from Newby to Milby, four miles, and from thence four miles more through a level country; Brafferton Hall and Helperby church appear on the right, arrive at

THORNTON BRIDGE HOUSE.

A very ancient structure built of brick, lofty and spacious. Passing an antique gateway, over which is an-imperfect date, and the letters M. S. and crossing the court-yard, you enter

The H A L L,

Thirty-two feet long, and twenty-eight feet broad, including the recess, the wainscot is oak, and the floor of stone. At the farthest end of this room is the stage or elevation, common in ancient halls and castles, called the *Degree*. Here the Lord, his family, and friends regaled themselves, while those of inferior rank were seated below. This elevation scarce five inches above the floor, is twenty-eight feet long, and near ten feet broad.

D R A W I N G R O O M,

Adjoining the hall, in which is nothing remarkable, except two of the wainscot pannels at each end of the room, ornamented with paintings of military trophies, which have been done since the invention of gun-powder, as the cannon is seen amongst other destructive engines.

G R E A T D I N I N G R O O M,

On the first story over the hall, thirty-two feet long, twenty-eight broad, and fifteen high. The chimney piece of carved wood executed in a masterly manner, is ten feet wide, and reaches to the top of the ceiling, it is supported by four pillars with Ionic capitals, two on each side the fire place;
above

above these are five Corinthian pillars, two on each side, and one in the middle, which separates two large pieces of scripture history,—first, the wise men paying their adoration to the infant Saviour; second, the presentation in the temple: under each of these, are the respective references in latin, Matt. ii. v. 1. Luke ii. v. 29.

The pillars and intermediate spaces are nearly covered with grapes and foliage, armorial bearings, and a variety of figures all finished in high relief and beautiful expression.

Shields of arms in this piece, are those of Strickland, Seymour, and Curwen; in the window painted on glass are those of Nevile—quartering azure, four fusils or.

BEST LODGING ROOM,

Twenty feet square. Over a closet door is 1639, R. S. M. which are the initials of Robert and Margaret Strickland, the owners of this mansion. In a smaller lodging room, over the chimney piece, are the arms of Strickland, D'Aincourt, Curwen, Nevile, and Ward, and 1606, T. S. M. the initials of Thomas and Margaret Strickland, who resided here at that period.

The STAIRCASE

Of oak, with seven landings, lighted by one large window: On the top of this staircase is a gallery seventy-five feet in length, on each side are several apartments, one of which was formerly the chapel.

On the front of the house, are the arms of the ancient and noble family of Courtney, which gives reason to suppose, they were originally owners of this estate. JOHN DE NEVILLE married Hawise, daughter of Robert de Courtney, which Robert died about the year 1242.

RALPH DE NEVILLE was warden of all the forests North of Trent, and of the Scottish marches, about the year 1316, to whom belonged the neighbouring manors of *Leckby*, *Cundal*, *Milby*, and many other places in this county.

ELIZABETH, daughter of — Neville, Esq; of Thornton Bridge, married Sir RICHARD CHOLMLEY, who commanded the garrison of Hull in the year 1513.

*CATHARINE, daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Neville of Thornton Bridge, married Sir WALTER STRICKLAND: they had issue Walter; Elizabeth, married to Sir William Strickland of Boynton, Kt.

* Burn's Antiquities of Westmoreland.

and Agnes, married to Sir Thomas Curwen of Workington, Knight.

WALTER STRICKLAND of Sizergh, and also of Thornton Bridge, Esq; was Knight of the Shire 5th of Elizabeth. He married Alice, daughter of Nicholas Tempest of Holme, in the county of Durham, Esq; by whom he had Sir Thomas, his successor.

Sir THOMAS STRICKLAND, Knight of the Bath, was Knight of the Shire in the 43d of Elizabeth, and also in the 1st of King James. He married first, Elizabeth Symon of Bristol, and had issue by her, Alice, married to Sir William Webb, Knight. His second Lady was Margaret, daughter of Sir Nicholas Curwen of Workington, Kt. by whom he had issue, Robert, Thomas, and Walter, from whom are descended the Stricklands of Catterick, and two daughters, Dorothy and Margaret. He died about the 12th of James I. and was succeeded by his son and heir,

Sir ROBERT STRICKLAND, Knight. He embarked early in the royal cause of Charles the First, and commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Edge Hill, where his son Thomas also commanded a regiment of foot. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Alford, of Bylton in Cleveland, Kt. by whom he had Sir Thomas his successor, and Walter.

Sir THOMAS STRICKLAND, Knight, created a Knight Banneret in the field by the King in person. He was Knight of the Shire for Westmorland, 1661.

He

He married Jane, daughter of John Moseley of Ulkelf, in the county of York, Esq. His second Lady was Winifred, daughter and heir of Charles Trentham of Rochester, Knight, by whom he had Walter, Robert, Roger, and Thomas, who was for many years Bishop of Namur, he died 1743.

This Sir Thomas was one of the Privy Council to King James the Second, whose fortunes he followed into France, and died there. He was buried in the church of the English Nuns at Rhoan in Normandy, where an handsome monument was erected to his memory.

WALTER STRICKLAND, Esq; succeeded his father, Sir Thomas; he married —, daughter of Gerrard Salvin of Croxdale, in the county of Durham, Esq; by whom he had issue, 1. Thomas, 2. Gerrard, now living 1788; he married first, Mary Bagnall, by whom he had issue, one son and two daughters. His second wife was the Lady Gascoigne, relict of Sir Edward Gascoigne, Baronet; 3. Mary who died at Rhoan in Normandy at the age of fifteen, unmarried.

The arms of this family are—sable, three escallops within a bordure ingrailed argent.—Supporters—on the dexter side a stag; on the sinister a bull, with a star on his breast.—Crest—on a close helmet, a full-topt holly-bush.—Motto—Sans mall.

One mile from hence is the village of HELPERBY, whose church, dedicated to St. Austin, is situated on the

the Eastern bank of the Swale, a river famous in the early ages of Christianity ; wherein Austlin or Paulinus, about the year 620, baptized their Christian converts to the number of ten thousand men, besides women and children, from which circumstance this river was stiled the *Jordan* of England.

On the South side of the Chancel are the arms of the Neviles, and other quarterings carved on the stone ; and underneath, in Saxo-Monastic characters;—

ORATE PRO ANIMA RADULPHI NEVILE FUNDATOR —

SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA.

Three times repeated.

On the largest bell is also inscribed—

RADULPHVS NEVILF, ARMIGER, I. H. S. 1598.

In the window of the chancel, painted on glass, are the arms of Nevile, impaling azure, a cross botone, or.

At the distance of three miles from Thornton-bridge is

T O P C L I F F E,

Situate on an eminence above the river Swale. Here, in the year 949, the States of Northumberland,

land took the oath of allegiance to Eldred the West Saxon.

William de Percy had this manor, with many others, given him by the Conqueror, and had here, 20th of William I. twenty-six carucates of land taxable, and arable sufficient for thirteen ploughs, thirty-five villeins and fourteen borders. Here was then a wood half a mile long and half a mile broad. The whole manor was three miles long and two broad ; rent 5*l*.

The mansion of this very ancient and noble family stood at about half a mile distance from the village, the ruins of which is now called

M A I D E N B O W E R.*

In the year 1489, the Parliament had granted King Henry a subsidy for carrying on the war in Bretagne. This tax was found so heavy in the North, that the whole country was in a flame. Henry Percy, fourth Earl of Northumberland, then Lord Lieutenant for Yorkshire, wrote to inform the King of the discontent, and praying an abatement ; the King wrote back, signifying, that the tax should be paid to the utmost, and no mitigation whatso-

* Mail Dun Burgh (i. e.) the Tower on the great Hill.

ever allowed of. This message being delivered by the Earl with too little caution, the populace rose, and supposing him to be the promoter of their calamity, broke into his house at Topcliffe, and, notwithstanding a stout resistance, they slew the Earl, with several of his attendants.

This nobleman married a daughter of William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke, who, together with her Lord, hath a fine monument in Beverley Minster.

Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who raised a rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, narrowly escaped being taken at his house here, anno 1588.

In the year 1646 the Scots army lay in this neighbourhood ; and it was agreed betwixt the English Parliament and the Scots Commissioners, that when a hundred thousand pounds was paid by the former, and the money arrived at Topcliffe, the latter, with their army, should quit all their garrisons on the South of Tyne within ten days.

On the 11th of May, 1646, King Charles I. passed through this village with the Scots army, on their march from Newark to Newcastle. The King dined here, and took leave of Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart. one of his most faithful servants.*

* Vide Sir Henry Slingsby's Memoirs,

The C H U R C H

Is a vicarage, dedicated to St. Columbus. The Dean and Chapter of York are Patrons ; its present annual value is 180l. Here are several monuments ; the most remarkable are those of Thomas de Topclyff and his Lady, whose effigies at full length, on a gravestone, inlaid with brass, are in the North aisle. He died 1365.

This family was very ancient, and seem to have been attached to the Percys : They bore for their arms per pale or and sable, three crescents counterchanged.

John Topcliffe was Rector of St. Mary's Castle-gate, York, 1302.

John Topcliffe, Rector of All-Saints in York, 1466.

HARROGATE to BRIMHAM ROCKS, ten miles—
To RIPLEY, four miles, two miles and a half from
thence, is

B U R N T G A T E S ;

Or, Braint Gates.* Here is a Free School, pleasantly

* *Braint*, (British) signifies prerogative or liberty of a town, district, &c. This gate divides the liberty

stantly situated, endowed in the year 1760 by Rear Admiral Robert Long. It hath since received the addition of a valuable Library, consisting of fifty seven folios, one hundred and one quartos, three hundred and forty four octavos, nineteen duodecimos, twenty miscellaneous, fifteen pamphlets, thirteen manuscripts, in all five hundred and sixty nine; besides a pair of globes, two telescopes, and other instruments. They are kept in handsome cases, and placed in a neat room, eight yards long and four broad, in which are the pictures of the Donor and his Lady, by *Higmore*.

Leaving Burnt Gates School, and proceeding towards Pateley Bridge, about two miles, arrive at a farm-house, called

B R I M H A M H A L L.

Here, tradition says, was originally a Roman tower or fortress, which was afterwards converted into Brimham Grange, a dairy-house to Fountains Abbey, and has more modernly furnished materials for erecting the present farm-house, barn, and other offices, which are situated at the bottom of a small dale, close by a rivulet, which nearly washes the walls on the Western side. On the Eastern are seen

of Knareborough Forest from that of Kirby Malzeard.—See *Richard's Welch Dictionary*.

the remains of a large canal or fish-pond, which they say, was supplied with water by means of leaden pipes conducted from a reservoir, now a pond, on the summit of the hill above. Which pond is separated at present from the high road by a stone fence, and is of an irregular form.

The house and barn are built of squared grit-stones, several of these stones have inscriptions on them, some in Roman, others in Saxo-monastic characters : It appears as if they owed their preservation entirely to the use to which they were applied in carrying up the building. For some are inverted, and several are placed on the inside of a cow-house.

FRAGMENTS of ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS.

CORVMJ

ONS

NORES

OHN

Perhaps the first may apply either to the præfectus *ascorum primæ*, or to the Tribunis Cohortis *Aclia Daiorum primæ*, both of which corps belonged to the Legio VI. Victrix, distributed in these parts. These letters are all cut in alto relieve, and on the same species of hard grit as the Romans appear to have generally selected for their sculptures in this part of the island.

A little time before the dissolution of religious houses, the Monks of Fountains Abbey, had the following stores and plate at this house.

20 Quarters of oats.
100 Loads of hay.

P L A T E.

One chalice of silver, weight 11 ounces.
One goblet, with cover of silver and gilt, weight 11 ounces.
One silver salt, weight 8 ounces.
Seven silver spoons, $9\frac{1}{4}$ ounces.

Proceeding from Brimham Hall, about a mile forward, brings you to a gate leading to

B R I M H A M R O C K S,

Which appear, at a distance, like the vast ruins of some great city.

On quitting the road, you ascend up the hill through a broken and craggy path, which brings you to a scene, so magnificent, awful, and rudely picturesque, as to astonish every beholder. Nothing, one would think, except some convulsions of nature, the most violent and singular, could have shaken from their firm beds, and hurled and entangled such immense

immense and innumerable blocks of prodigious density, into such confused piles and irregular positions, overspreading so extensive* a space.

Two, in particular, seem to remain as perpetual monuments, to shew, that this wonderful disruption was occasioned by a most tremendous earthquake, or concussion of the earth. They consist of solid masses, appearing near thirty feet square, which have been rifted and dis-joined from top to bottom, leaving an hiatus of about four feet wide; and exhibiting on the opposite faces, such an exact conformity of projections, depressions, and linaments in general, as to demonstrate that they were once united, and formed together one huge compact block.

Some of those masses which lie scattered horizontally, exceed twenty-one feet in length by seven in breadth and three in thickness, and seem to have been detached and precipitated a considerable height from the summit of those lofty ranges which stand towering near them.

They all appear to be of the common grit of this country, for the most part ranged in layers of greater or lesser dimensions; the interstices between these strata of rock, more particularly of the detached

* About forty acres.

and scattered masses, seem composed of a coarse sand or gravel, intermixed with roundish crystalline pebbles, in general small, and similar to what abound on the sea shore. These sometimes are found adhering so firmly to the surface of the rock, that it requires a smart stroke to separate them.

Other masses seem composed of a looser or more friable kind of grit, that has readily yielded to the corrosions of the weather, which have sapped their foundations, and caused those rocking stones, observed here, of which there are three : Two supposed to weigh near one hundred tons each, the third much inferior.

They are entirely different from the rocking stones or logan stones of the Cornish Druids, both in figure and position ; these of Brimham are wholly misshapen, and bear on two very obtuse points of their lower surface, and there are several not endowed with this moveable capacity at present, which in all likelihood may possess it in a few years more, after the granulous stratum at their bottom shall have been wasted and excavated sufficiently by tempests.

The logan stones of Cornwall appear evidently moulded by art into equilibrium, and rest on a simple point or pivot ; the idea of the latter may have been

been borrowed from the operations of Nature, and these natural rocking stones of Brimham may have inspired the idea.

Whether the Druids of Mona were acquainted with these astonishing ruins, is uncertain. No place seems better adapted to the solemn mysteries of Pagan theology than this.

The situation overtops the adjacent country, and commands a most extensive prospect. Imagination here might conceive the aspiring castles of the giant Titans, and view their cloud capped battlements laid prostrate by the irresistible hand of Omnipotence, those battlements which Omnipotence alone was able to subvert. Here, too, fancy paints the vestiges of two noble Amphitheatres, where a flat area of near a circular form is surrounded with a groupe of lofty columns, and whose entablatures are beautifully mantled with tufts of ling. But the scenery is so various from different points of view, and change of light and shade, that it is impossible either for language to give it adequate expression or convey a satisfactory representation.

The cylindrical apertures are very numerous and of different diameters; some perforate the rocky mass entirely, others reach only a few feet: But
two

two* are exceedingly remarkable ; their diameter is about twelve inches, and near, if not accurately, uniform from end to end. One of them penetrates a huge bulk of rock, accessible at the lower end of the aperture ; the more elevated extremity terminates at the opposite side, where the face of the rock is perpendicular, and the opening inaccessible as well as invisible. To a person stationed on this side, the voice of another placed at the mouth or lower extremity of the cylinder, sounds most dismally, and as if it issued from the very centre of the cliff. Immediately above this orifice of the cylinder, and on the very summit of the rock, are two small grooves, about two feet asunder, and of equal dimensions. They are perfectly circular, of about two inches in width and the same in depth, and might serve for the insertion of two pedestals or props, which it is not improbable may formerly have supported the figure of some oracular idol.

For these tubes, which are internally rugose, were capable of augmenting the sound of the voice and giving its tone a degree of almost supernatural vehemence, and terrible solemnity ; and, by the artful management of the Druid Priests, might occasionally become instruments for the promulgation of oracular decrees.

* Called the *Cannon Rocks*

Having viewed these stupendous rocks, we can be at no loss in accounting for the Boroughbridge pyramids. Whether they were drawn from Plumpton or Brimham, is a matter of indifference, here is certainly a source for supplying great numbers of them.*

That this place formerly abounded with all sorts of wild beasts and birds, peculiar to the Forest, is evident from the following grants to the Monks of Fountains:

Roger de Mowbray, and Nigel, his son, gave to the Monks of Fountains half a carucate of land here.

Roger de Mowbray, Nigel and Robert, his sons, gave all Brimham to the Monks of Fountains, reserving to themselves yearly, a buck, a wild boar, and a kid, and what birds they should take.

And in the year 1280, Roger de Mowbray gave all the wild beasts and birds in the whole Forest of Brimham, to the use of the infirmary at Fountains, and allowed the Monks to have their own Foresters

* Mr. Hayman Brooke has given excellent drawings of these rocks, with ingenious conjectures thereon, in the 8th volume of the *Archæologia*, published by the Society of Antiquaries.

there. It is now the property of Fletcher Norton, Lord Grantley.

From some parts of this place is an extensive view of the great vale of Nidd, at the bottom of which the river is seen for many miles, till lost in its various windings amongst the distant mountains.

HARROGATE to ALLERTON PARK, eight miles—
To WHIXLEY, two miles—To HAMMERTON, one
mile—To COCKHILL, three miles and a half—To
RED HOUSE, two miles.

ALLERTON* MAULEVERER,

The feat of a family of that name for more than five hundred years, which name, in ancient writings, is called *Malus Leporarius* Mal-leveror, or the Bad Hunter; but Peter le Neve, Esq; supposes it to be *Malus Operarius*, or the Bad Worker, and quotes a passage in Doomsday Book—"Essex folio 94 Terra Adami Filii Durandi de Malis Operibus, the French Malouverer easily varied to Malevorer."

Arms—Sable, three grey-hounds current in pale argent, collared, or.

Allerton.—Nothing was more familiar, in former ages, than for towns or territories to receive names from that sort of wood with which they abounded.—*Thoresby*.

William Mauleverer, the first of that name after the Conquest.—Richard, the first of that name, built the old church here, dedicated to St. Martin.—Ralph the first.—William the second.—Ralph the second married Cecily, daughter of Mr. William Dunsforth.—Richard the second.—Henry the first.—John the first.—John the second.—John the third.—John the fourth married the daughter of Sir Halneth Mauleverer.—Sir Halneth, nephew and heir to John the third.—Sir John Mauleverer, obit 1400; he married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Piers Middleton.—Sir Halneth was High Sheriff 1420 and 1422: he married the daughter and heir of Alexander Lutterel.—John the sixth married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Markenfield.—Sir John married Alizon, daughter of John Banks—Sir Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter of John de la River—Sir Richard married Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Plumpton.—Sir Thomas married Eleanor daughter of Sir Henry Oughtred.—Sir Richard High Sheriff 1588.—Sir Thomas, created a Baronet in the year 1640, took up arms for the Parliament in the reign of Charles I. raised a regiment of horse and another of foot for their service, was governor of Ripon, and afterwards of Hull. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Knight.—Sir Richard the second Baronet was High Sheriff 1667.—Sir Thomas the third Baronet.—Sir Richard the fourth Baronet married Barbara, daughter of Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart.

Bart. He died in the year 1713, leaving no issue. His Lady married secondly John Lord Arundel of Trerice, in Cornwall, by whom she had issue the late Richard Arundel, Esq; Master of the Mint, and Member of Parliament for Knaresborough: He married Lady Frances Manners, by whom he had several children, who all died in their infancy. He dying in the year 1758, left all his estates to his Lady, who died in the year 1769, and left this estate to William Moncton Viscount Galway, from whom it descended to his son, Robert, the present Viscount, who, in the year 1786, sold it to his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York, who, with his Royal Brother, the Prince of Wales, resided here some time in the month of October, 1787.

A L L E R T O N H O U S E.

This elegant new-built mansion stands upon an easy rising ground on the east side of the Park, and adjoining the old house, commanding an extensive view of a beautiful and well cultivated country. The BREAKFAST ROOM, DINING ROOM, and DRAWING ROOM, are each thirty feet by twenty; The BALL ROOM is forty-five feet by twenty-five.

The P A R K

Contains four hundred acres of exceeding rich
land,

land, encompassed with an high wall of brick, four miles in extent, has a great variety of ground, and is well stocked with deer and other game. On a lofty eminence, shaded with trees, is an OCTOGAN TOWER, consisting of two rooms; the entrance is by a double flight of steps, both which, and the terrace round the building, are secured by iron palisades: The first room is thirty-six feet by twenty, the second is twenty by fifteen.

The great variety this park affords of hills and dales, thick woods and scattered groves, with the beautiful Lake, seen from this Tower, can only be equalled by the distant prospect of fields, woods, villages, and seats, charmingly interspersed; amongst which are Goldesburgh, the seat of Edwin Lascelles, Esq; Ribstone, the seat of Sir John Goodricke, Bart. and Screven Park, the seat of Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart. Knareborough, Harrogate, Mount Harlow, and Ormscliff, with a large extent of Knareborough Forest.

The C H U R C H

Was built soon after the Conquest, by Richard Mauleverer, son to William, the first of that name; it was rebuilt by Richard Arundel, Esq; about the year 1745. The Duke of York is now patron; its annual value is 25l. In the East window are the following

following paintings on glafs—Moses, the Crucifixion, Faith, Hope, Charity, Religion, and the East and West views of the Church.

In the choir, formerly the Mauleverers, are two whole length figures, cut in wood, but much defaced, of Knights Crusaders; they are in the usual attitude, compleatly armed. Near these are fine and perfect whole length figures of Catharine, the widow of Sir Thomas Mauleverer, who was the daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton; and her second husband, John Hopton of Hungerkill, Esq: She died January 31, 1703, and he the 24th of April following. The arms of Hopton are placed at the head of this monument.

On a flat stone of blue marble, inlaid with a plate of brass, are the effigies of Sir John Mauleverer and Elenor his wife, daughter of Sir Piers Middleton: He died November 30, 1400.

The P R I O R Y

Was of the Order of St. Benedict, subject to the Abbey of Marmonstier in France, founded in the reign of Henry II. by Richard Mauleverer, who gave them the church here and several parcels of land, with a mill and mill-pool in this village. They had also lands in Dunsford and Grafton.

King

King Henry II. exempted them from payment of all exactions of wapontacs, tridings, and danegeld; and from all manner of secular exactions and foreign service. This convent was dissolved in the reign of Henry VI. and its revenues settled on King's College Cambridge.

PRIORS of ALLERTON MAULEVERER.*

—	1	Sir John de Passu
1362	2	Dionis Kaburus
1364	3	William de Virgulto
1364	4	John Pratt, alias Newport
14—	5	Guido de Bure

Opposite to Allerton Park is a very remarkable eminence, called

C L A R O † H I L L,

The place from whence this wapentake is denominated; its situation is near the Roman road leading from Aldburgh to Wetherby. The ascent from the bottom to the summit on the North side is two hundred and twenty eight feet. The custom of the people meeting to receive the Governor of

* Vide Burton's Monasticon.

† Klaroen (Dutch) a Trumpet.

the Wapentake is distinctly mentioned in the laws of Edward the Confessor. The person appointed, repaired to the usual place of meeting for that purpose, and was there met by the principal persons in that district; after he had quitted his horse, and placed himself on some elevation, he held up his spear; each person then approached him, and touched his spear with theirs, which ceremony of touching of armour was looked upon to confirm that community in one common interest, and hence the term *Weapontouch* or *Weapontack*.* On the top of this mount is placed a fane, the roof of which, in form of an octagon, is supported by eight pillars ten feet high: A circle of spreading trees surround the building, and present the idea of one of the ancient fanes placed in a similar situation, almost secluded from the public eye by a close embowering shade.

About half a mile from hence, near the village of Flasby, is an eminence called

T E N L O W.

Its circumference, at the base, is near six hundred feet, height of the slope about ninety feet: On the summit is a circular area twelve feet in diameter. The situation being near the Roman road, and the

* Thoresby's *Ducat. Leod.*

wide extent of country seen from hence seems to point out this hill as very proper for a *Castrum Exploratorum*. The etymology also favours the conjecture, being probably derived from *tent*, to watch or guard ; and *low*, a *hill*.

Two miles from Allerton is the village of

W H I X L E Y,

Anciently Quixley, situated on the Roman road leading from York to Aldborough, was, for several ages, the seat of a younger branch of the Tancred family, who bore for their arms, a chevron between three escalop shells, gules:—Crest: On a wreath an olive tree vert, fructed proper.

* Richard Tancred, Esq; married Adeliza, daughter of Jordan Busby, had issue William and Nicholas.

William Tancred, Esq; married Priscilla, daughter of Gilbert Bassett, Esq; had issue Herbert and John.

Herbert Tancred, Esq; married Margery, daughter of Hugh^{*} Staveley, Esq; had issue William, Walter, Herbert, and one daughter.

William Tancred, Esq; Steward of the Honour

^{*} This pedigree is taken from a painting on the side of the staircase at Whixley Hall.

of Knaresborough, temp. Henry III. married Taf-fame, daughter of Oliver Aldburgh, Esq; had issue John, Walter, George, William, Thomas, Nicholas, Peter, and one daughter.

John Tancred, Esq; married Margery, daughter of Sir Ralph Babthorpe, had issue three sons and one daughter.

William Tancred, Esq; Judge of Assize, temp. Edward III. married Arabella, daughter of Sir William Rofs of Youlton, had issue William.

William Tancred, Esq; married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Dalfarver of Bransby, Knight, had issue two sons and one daughter.

Hugh Tancred, Esq; married Diana, daughter of Henry Southwell, Esq; had issue two sons and one daughter.

William Tancred, Esq; married Alice, daughter of Sir Richard Aldburgh, Knight, had issue two sons and two daughters.

William Tancred, Esq; married Margaret, daughter of John Slingfby of Scriven, Esq; had issue one daughter.

William Tancred, Esq; married Anna, daughter of John Pullein of Killinghall, Esq; had issue four sons and three daughters.

Thomas Tancred, Esq; married Jane, daughter of Bernard Paver of Branton, Esq; had issue two sons and two daughters.

Charles Tancred, Esq; married Barbara, daughter

ter of William Wyvill of Osgerby, Esq; had issue two sons and four daughters.

Sir Richard Tancred, Knight, married Mary, daughter of Francis Nevile of Chevit, Esq; had issue seven sons and one daughter.

Charles Tancred, Esq; married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Christopher Wyvill of Constable Burton, Bart. had issue two sons and four daughters.

Christopher Tancred, Esq; Master of the Harriers to King William III. married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Armytage of Kirklees, Bart. had issue three sons and seven daughters.

Christopher Tancred, Esq; who died in August 1754, unmarried, and left this house and estate at Whixley for the maintenance of twelve decayed gentlemen, each of whom receive twenty-two guineas per annum. A separate apartment is assigned to each of them, and the whole company, if in health, dine together every day.

The H A L L

Is twenty seven feet square, exceeding lofty and ornamented with twelve fluted pillasters, with Corinthian capitals.

D I N I N G R O O M

Is thirty feet by eighteen.

DRAWING

DRAWING ROOM

Eighteen feet by twelve.

The CHAPEL

Is twenty-seven feet by twenty-one, with an handsome pulpit and reading desk. Twenty pounds per annum is allowed for a clergyman to officiate here at stated times. The furniture in this house is only such as is necessary for its present inhabitants. There are a few pictures of the ancestors of the family, and also a very remarkable one of Thomas Pouter, a swine-herd to Sir Richard Tancred, Knight Banneret, with a date 1664.

The CHURCH

Is a vicarage, and formerly belonged to the Priory of Knareborough, — Tancred, Esq; was patron; its present annual value 25l. In the choir is a grave-stone of blue marble, inscribed to the memory of William Stockdale, gent. obit 1614.

Against the wall is a monument, inscribed—“ In
 “ this chancel lie buried Charles Tancred, Esq; Sir
 “ Richard Tancred, Knight, his son; Charles Tan-
 “ cred, Esq; his grandson; and Christopher Tan-
 “ cred, Esq; his great grandson, Master of the Har-
 “ riers to King William III. all Lords of the Manor
 “ of

“ of Whixley. He was a younger son of Thomas
 “ Tancred of Boroughbridge, Esq; by Jane, co-heir
 “ of Mr. Paver of Branton, and married Barbara,
 “ daughter of William Wyvill, by whom he had
 “ two sons and four daughters: Sir Richard, his
 “ eldest son, was knighted by King Charles I. for
 “ his services and great sufferings in the civil wars.
 “ But though his posterity may have found the effects
 “ of his loyalty by the diminution it made in their
 “ fortune, yet, it was lost in espousing the royal
 “ cause.”

. The first Charles Tancred purchased this manor
 and rectory, and divers other lands, since sold; and
 as his industry laid the foundation of an estate to be
 enjoyed by his family, so his actions may be an ex-
 ample to all that inherit it. He was buried 31st Au-
 gust, 1644.

Dr. Drake supposes this church was built of stones
 brought from the ruins of Aldburgh, as the marks
 of fire are very apparent in some parts of the build-
 ing. It is, nevertheless, very probable that it was
 burnt, with many other churches in this neighbour-
 hood, by the Scots, in the year 1319.

The park wall, and most of the houses in this vil-
 lage, are built of pebbles, said to have been taken
 from the remains of the Roman road.

THOMAS

THOMAS DE QUIXLEY represented the city of York in Parliament, 8th of Richard II.

SIMON DE QUIXLEY was Lord Mayor of York four times successively, temp. Richard II.

ROBERT DE QUIXLEY was Prior of Nostel, 1393.

One mile from WHIXLEY to GREEN HAMMERTON, from thence follow the YORK road about three miles and a half, then turn to the left, and proceeding about one mile and a half, you come to

R E D H O U S E,

A seat of the very ancient family of the Slingsbys, situated on the banks of the river Ouse, about seven miles North West of York, was built by Sir Henry Slingsby in the reign of Charles I. except the chapel, which was built by that gentleman's father. From the terrace is a fine view of York, its cathedral, and neighbourhood. Through the avenues in the park are seen Benningbrough, the seat of Mr. Earle; Nun Monckton, the seat of Mr. Jolliff; Allerton Park and Tower, the seat of the Duke of York; and Thornville, the seat of Mr. Thornton.

On the South front of the house, is inscribed—

PRO TERMINO VITÆ
SIC NOS NON NOBIS.

On

On the West front——

PAULISPER ET RELUCEBIS :
ET IPSE M. R. 29. 1652.

Under which is the figure of a setting sun.

At a small distance from the West front is the place, where some ages since, stood the mansion, then called Red House.* The scite is fifty yards by twenty-five, encompassed by a wide and deep moat, according to the custom of the feudal ages, when every capital mansion was a fortress : In the middle of this area is the mutilated figure of a horse, large as life, cut in stone by Andrew Karne, a Dutch statuary, in memory of a favourite racer, the property of Sir Henry Slingsby, Baronet.

At a small distance is the following inscription on a stone fixed in the ground,

HE DID WIN THE PLATE ON ACHOMBE
MOOR, THE KING BEING THERE, 1633.

The rooms in the house are many, some spacious and elegant ; but what engages the attention of the stranger most, is

* Sir Henry Slingsby's memoirs.

The GREAT STAIRCASE,

Which is in the same state the worthy Baronet left it about the year 1642; as appears by a passage in his memoirs :

“ The staircase is above five feet within the rails
 “ in width, the posts eight inches square, upon
 “ every post, a crest is set of some one of my especial
 “ friends, and of my brothers in law ; and upon
 “ that post that bears up the half pace that leads
 “ into the painted chamber, there sits a Blackamoor
 “ (cast in lead by Andrew Karne) with a candle-
 “ stick in each hand, to set a candle in to give light
 “ to the staircase.”

C R E S T S.

A Wyvern fable—PEMBROKE.

This nobleman, through the favour of James I. possessed as a reward, for his great skill in the arts of hunting and hawking, a prodigious estate ; not less, at that time, than eighteen thousand pounds a year. His manner of living was sumptuous beyond example. His dog-kennels were superb ; and his stables vied with palaces. But his falconry was his chief pride ; which he furnished at a wonderful expence, with birds of game, and proper persons to manage,

P p

train,

train, and exercise them. He was Lord Chamberlain to Charles I. but at the commencement of the civil wars sided with the Parliament, and was by them promoted to great honours. He died 1649.

A Cock gules, armed or--VAVASOUR.

Sir Walter Vavasour, eminent for his loyalty to King Charles I. He married Urfula, daughter of Lord Fauconberg, and therefore brother-in-law to Lady Slingsby.

A Talbot argent--STAPYLTON.

Bryan Stapylton, Esq; married Frances, sister to Sir Henry Slingsby.

An Otter proper--WATTERTON.

Thomas Watterton, Esq; married Alice, sister to Sir Henry Slingsby.

A Cock or--INGRAM.

Thomas Ingram, Esq; eldest son of Sir Arthur Ingram of Temple Newfom, married a sister of Lady Slingsby's.

An

An Eagle azure—BETHELL.

Sir Walter Bethell, Knight, married Mary, sister to Sir Henry Slingsby, Baronet. Colonel Bethell was a brave and gallant officer in the service of the Parliament.

A Satyr—METCALF.

Sir Thomas Metcalf, Knight, married Elizabeth, sister of Sir Henry Slingsby.

A Phoenix argent—FENWICK.

Sir John Fenwick married Catharine, the sister of Sir Henry Slingsby, whose son, Colonel John Fenwick, was slain at Marston Moor, 1644.

A Stag's head armed or—DOM. FAUCONBERG.

Thomas Bellasyse, the first Viscount Fauconberg, was Lady Slingsby's father. His younger son, John, being created Lord Bellasyse of Worlaby, in the county of Lincoln, distinguished himself in the civil wars of Charles I. for whom he raised six regiments of horse and foot, was one of the Chief Commanders at the battles of Edge Hill, Newberry, and Naseby, and at the sieges of Reading and Bristol; was Governor of York, and Commander in Chief of all the

forces in Yorkshire; Lieutenant General of the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Rutland, and Governor of Newark.

A Wyvern gules—COM. CUMBERLAND.

Henry Clifford, the fifth and last Earl of Cumberland, was a zealous man in the royal cause against the Parliament. He died at York, 1643.

An Owl proper—SAVILE.

Sir William Savile, a great sufferer for the cause of Charles I. He fortified and garrisoned his house at Thornhill, which was taken and demolished by the Parliament forces. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; a lady-remarkable for her zeal and attachment to the royal cause. Sir William died 1643.

A Lion azure—COM. NORTHUMBERLAND.

Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland, installed Knight of the Garter in 1635; was the King's Chief Minister and High Admiral. When the army had subdued the King, he had the charge of the King's children. This Earl was also High Constable at the coronation of Charles II. He died at Petworth, 1668.

A Lion's head sable—DOM. FAIRFAX.

Lord Ferdinando Fairfax, one of the most able and experienced of the Parliament Generals, honoured and respected by all parties.

A Lion vert sejant—SLINGSBY.

This was probably the crest of Sir Charles Slingsby, Knight, a relation of Sir Henry's, who was slain at Marston Moor.

A Y O U N G N E G R O E,

With this inscription :

Melandre Profugus

Si nullis tenebris laborioso

Cessant pectora palidæque curæ

Tam nusquam tepedo annuunt sopori

O Di, quis super est locus quieti.

In the year 1633, the King being at York, honoured this house with a visit, and condescended to sleep there for one night. The bed-stead on which the royal guest reposed is still preserved, with the same blue silk damask hangings and furniture, almost covered with tufted fringe of silk and gold.

The

The C H A P E L,

A very neat building, paved with black and white marble. The seats and pulpit are oak, embellished with Gothic ornaments. In the East window above the communion table, are the following paintings on glass :

The arms of THOMAS MORTON, Bishop of Litchfield, who consecrated this chapel.

The arms of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

In the center of the window is the Slingsby's arms, with fifteen quarterings and a margin round the shield, whereon is inscribed an account of the marriages of some of the ancestors of that family.

On the South side of the chapel are two windows. In one, are the heads of five of the apostles, and in the other, the figures of Faith, Charity, and Justice. Also the arms of the King of England and the Prince of Wales.

The neighbouring church of Moor Monckton is a rectory, of which the Lord Chancellor is patron ; its present annual value is 300*l*. The steeple was built, and the bell, which weighs upwards of nine hundred weight, was given by Sir Henry Slingsby, Baronet, about the year 1638.

Returning

Returning from Red House to the post road leading from Green Hammerton to York, observe, at the distance of two miles before you, a rising ground marked with several clumps of trees, and famous for having been the scene of contention betwixt two numerous armies in that memorable action called the

BATTLE of MARSTON; MOOR,

Which was fought on the second of July, 1644, between the forces of King Charles I. and those of the Parliament. The latter were drawn up on the side of the hill called Marston Field, then covered with rye, extending their front from Marston to Tockwith.* Their right wing was commanded by Sir Thomas Fairfax; the left by Colonel Cromwell; the main body by Lord Fairfax. The royal army were drawn up in the plain below Marston Field. Their right wing commanded by Prince Rupert; the left by the Marquis of Newcastle; the main body by General Lord Goring, Sir Charles Lucas, and General Porter. The signal in the King's army, was to be without either band or scarf: That of the Parliament's, a white paper or a handkerchief in their hats.† A cannon shot from the Parliament's army killed a son of Sir Gilbert Haughton.‡

* Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle.—† Ibid.

‡ Sir Henry Slingsby's Memoirs.

The army moving down the hill in brigades of eight hundred, one thousand, or twelve hundred men, descended into the plain, and, advancing towards the Royalists, suddenly made a halt, when an awful silence ensued, both armies expecting who should begin the charge, there being a ditch and a bank betwixt them. The Parliament's forces, notwithstanding the disadvantage, made their way over the ditch, and began the attack. Prince Rupert, with the left wing, broke, like a storm of irresistible fury, into the right wing of the Scots, led by Sir Thomas Fairfax, routed and pursued them quite out of the field. Sir Thomas, with a regiment of lances and about five hundred of his own horse, made a stand for some time, but at length were put into confusion, himself wounded, and his brother killed. While this was doing on the left of the King's army, the Lord Goring, with the main body, charged the Parliament's foot; one brigade, commanded by Major General Porter, being mostly pikemen, not regarding the fire of their opponents, charged in a close and firm body, and overturned all that came in their way, and breaking into the middle of the Parliament's troops, filled all with terror and confusion, insomuch that the three Generals, thinking all had been lost, fled and quitted the field. But matters went not so well with the right wing of the King's army, for Cromwell† charged the Earl of

† Cromwell advanced to the charge from the Cows
Warren

of Newcastle with a powerful body of horse, and though the Earl and those about him did what men could do, yet there was no withstanding Cromwell's horse, but, like Prince Rupert's, they bore down all before them.* The Earl was routed and driven quite out of the field. Sir Thomas Fairfax rallying his dispersed troops, they fell all together upon the foot in the centre. General Lord Goring behaved like a soldier, but being forsaken by his horse, and hemmed in on all sides, he was totally routed. An hour after this, the Prince, returning too late to recover his friends, was obliged with the rest to quit the field to the conquerors, and retire towards York. It being late in the evening when they arrived at Micklegate Bar, caused a scene of confusion beyond description, none being suffered to enter but those of the garrison. This caution made the admittance tedious and slow, while many of the soldiers, fainting under wounds, fatigue, and anxiety, filled the air with sounds of distress.†

The Parliamentarians remaining on the field, the Earl of Manchester rode through the ranks, thanking the troops for their gallant behaviour, the success of which he exhorted them to ascribe to the

Warren at Bilton Breame, where he was posted with five bodies of horse.

* Memoirs of a Cavalier.

† Sir Henry Slingsby's Memoirs.

Lord of Hosts ; told them, he was sorry it was not possible at that late hour to administer to their many necessities, but that at day break every needful attention should be paid both to friends and enemies. The dawn approaching, discovered the wide extended heath scattered all over with the bodies of the slain.

Sir Charles Lucas being a prisoner, was desired to point out such bodies amongst the slain as he wished to have selected for private interment. In performing this mournful office, Sir Charles only singled out the body of one gentleman, who had a bracelet of hair about his wrist, desiring the bracelet might be taken off, for that he knew an honourable lady who would thankfully receive it.*

The countrymen were commanded to bury the dead, and gave out, that they interred four thousand one hundred and fifty, two thirds of whom were gentlemen and persons of quality.†

The graves are yet to be seen near Wilstrop Wood.

The principal persons slain on the King's part
were

* Vicars.

† Sir Richard Graham of Norton Conyers, who was a very active officer on the side of Royalty, after having received twenty-six wounds in this battle, fled, when all was lost, towards his own house, which he reached that night, and expired about an hour after his arrival.

were—Sir William Wentworth, Sir Francis Dacres, Sir William Lampton, Sir Charles Slingsby, Knight, buried in York Minster.—Colonel John Fenwick could not be found.—Sir Marmaduke Luddon, Sir Thomas Metham, Sir Richard Gledhill, Sir Richard Graham, and above four thousand others.

The chief of the prisoners were—General Sir Charles Lucas, General Porter, General Tilliard, Lord Goring's son, and several more field officers and others to the amount of fifteen hundred.

The principal persons slain on the side of the Parliament were—Major Fairfax, Charles Fairfax, brother to Sir Thomas Fairfax, was buried at Marston, aged 23; Captain Micklethwait, Captain Pugh, and about three hundred subalterns and privates.

Wounded—Captain Walton, and about twenty others.

A curious circumstance, which seems to be well attested, relative to this engagement, is said to have happened within these few years : On cutting down the wood belonging to Lord Petre, on one side of Marston Moor, the sawyers found many bullets in the hearts of the trees.

Six miles farther brings you to the city of York, for the History of which see Drake's Antiquities of York; or the York Guide, a small pamphlet lately published.

HARROGATE to BLUBBER HOUSES, nine miles—
BRANDRITH CRAGGS, one mile—BOLTON ABBEY,
six miles—SKIPTON, six miles.

BLUBBER HOUSES,

A hamlet near midway betwixt Harrogate and Skipton, which evidently takes its name from the Blue Berry (i. e.) Wortle Berry, a fruit with which the moors hereabouts abound.

A mile from this village, on the right of the road leading from thence to Skipton, is

BRANDRITH* CRAGGS,

A range of rocks situated on the edge of a precipice, overlooking a deep and extensive vale, called Kex Gill.† Here is a rocking stone, whose weight is probably twenty tons, and yet, is easily moved with one hand. On the summit of one of the highest rocks is a bason‡, three feet six inches in diameter,

* *Brand*, (Saxon) a piece of burning wood.

† Probably a corruption of *Kirk*, an old word for a church or consecrated place; and *Gill* a deep valley, with a small brook at the bottom.

‡ *Rock Basons*—it has been conjectured, were cut for the purpose of preserving dew or rain as it descended from the heavens, which was used by the Druids as the purest of all fluids in their ablutions and sprinklings, performed with Vervain or Mistletoe,—*Vide Borlase's Hist. of Cornwall.*

diameter, and two feet in depth : Here are also several other basins of smaller dimensions. If we suppose these rocks to have been once shaded with oaks, this place would then exactly answer the description given of the sacred groves and rock altars of the most ancient idolaters,—hence the poet,

“ Mark yon altar.*

“ Those mighty piles of magic planted rock,

“ Thus ranged in mystic order : mark the place,

“ Where, but at times of solemn festival

“ The Druid leads his train. There dwells the seer

“ In yonder shaggy cave, on which the moon

“ Now sheds a side-long gleam ; his brotherhood

“ Possess the neighbouring cliffs :

“ Mine eye descends a distant range of caves,

“ Delved in the ridges of the craggy steep.”

Proceeding towards SKIPTON, six miles, arrive at BOLTON BRIDGE ; on the right are the ruins of

BOLTON PRIORY,

Situated on the Southern bank of the river Wharfe. The church was built in the form of a cross, the steeple being in the middle, the cloisters, confessor's-house,

* The learned Mr. Bryant tells us, “ that the Egyptians looked upon fragments of rocks with a degree of veneration, and some of them they kept as they found
“ them

house, dormitory, &c. were upon the South side: On the West side of the cloisters was a square court. Over one of the door-ways is carved on a verge,

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD MCCCCXX.
R. ☺,* BEGAN THIS FOUNDATION.

On the North side of the choir, the family of Clapham had a vault where their dead were deposited.

The steeple at the West end is a late erection, and covers the old front where service is now performed. There are many coats armorial about the edifice, amongst which are those of CLIFFORD, NEVILLE, PERCY, CASTILE and LEON, and those of the ISLE of MAN.

This priory was founded in the year 1120, for Canons regular of the Order of St. Austin, by William Meschines and Cecilia de Romeli, his wife, Baroness of Skipton, and sister to the noble youth who lost his life in crossing a place called the Stride, about a mile from hence, which is the cleft of a
rock,

“ them, with perhaps, only an hieroglyphic, others
“ they shaped with tools, and formed into various de-
“ vices”:—Again he says, “ it was usual, with much la-
“ bour to place one vast stone upon another for a religi-
“ ous memorial: the stones thus placed, they often-
“ times poized so equally, that they were affected with
“ the least external force, nay, a breath of wind would
“ sometimes make them vibrate.

* Robert Moon.

rock, in the bed of the river, and through which the river in summer time entirely passes: it was in stepping over this gulph with a led grey-hound, the animal not making its efforts in the passage at the same time with its master, checked the step of the unhappy youth, and precipitated him into the torrent. In Bolton Hall was formerly a picture of this young gentleman, with the greyhound standing near him.

This priory was dissolved the 11th of June, 1540, and in 1543 was granted to Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, in which family it was retained to 1635; when Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heiress of Henry the last Earl of Cumberland, marrying Richard the first Earl of Burlington, carried the demesnes into that family; whose daughter Charlotte, sole heiress, married, in 1748, the Duke of Devonshire, father of the present Duke.

Here remained in charge in the year 1553, the following pensions to the last Monks of this Priory,

		<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To Christopher Leeds	————	6	13	4
To William Wytkes	— —	6	0	0
To Thomas Casteley	————	6	13	4
To Thomas Pickering	————	5	6	8
To William Maltham	————	5	6	8
To John Cromoke	— —	5	6	8
				To

To Edward Hill	—	—	5	6	8
To John Bolton	—	—	5	6	8
To George Richmond		—	5	6	8
To Robert Knareburgh		—	5	6	8
To Robert Beurdeux		—	4	0	0

Vide Burton's Monasticon.

ARMS of BOLTON PRIORY.

Gules, a cross patonce vaire, argent and azure.

Six miles from Bolton Bridge, is

S K I P T O N,

A market town, situate in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, not far from the river Aire. Here is a strong castle, said to have been originally built by Robert de Romeli, soon after the conquest.

A family of the name of Skipton bore for their arms—purple on a chief indented argent, a lion rampant of the field.

The possession of this fortress descended to Baldwin de Betun, and after him, to Aveline his daughter. King Edward III. assigned it to Alexander, King of Scotland, during her minority: when of age, being heiress to the Earldom of Albemarle and Devon, she was married into the royal line: But Thomas, the issue of this marriage, being taken in

arms

arms against the King, was executed as a traitor, and his estate granted to the Lord Clifford, in whose family it remained for a series of years. And we find that Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, in the reign of King Henry VIII. sent that Prince word, that, though deserted by the neighbouring gentry and above five hundred others, he still was determined to defend his castle against the rebel, Ask, and his whole army. Queen Elizabeth bestowed the Order of the Garter on his grandson, George, who signalized himself by the active part he took in the war with Spain. This Earl dying without male issue, the Honour of Skipton, with other great estates devolved to his daughter Anne, who was married to Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, by whom she had Thomas Lord Buckhurst, who died young, and two daughters, Margaret and Isabella.

In the civil wars of Charles I. this castle was vigorously besieged by the Parliament's forces, and as gallantly defended by Sir John Mallory, till the 20th of December, 1645. Having held out longer than any other castle in the Northern parts of the kingdom, it was surrendered upon honourable terms; the garrison having leave to march out with their arms, and retire either to Newark, Oxford, or Hereford.

The Lady Anne Clifford having lost her second husband, the Earl of Pembroke, who died in the

year 1649, came down into the country, where she remained till her death in 1675, in great honour and prosperity, sometimes in Yorkshire, sometimes in Westmoreland, to the great benefit of both counties. At her coming, she found five of her castles and the tower of Burden thrown down and demolished. The castle of Skipton was immediately repaired, as appears by the following inscription over the door at the West end of the building :

“ This Skipton castle was repaired by the Lady
 “ Anne Clifford*, Countess Dowager of Pembroke,
 “ Dorset, and Montgomery ; Baroness Clifford,
 “ Westmoreland, and Vefey ; Lady of the Honour
 “ of Skipton in Craven ; and High Sheriffeffe, by
 “ inheritance, of the county of Westmoreland ; in
 “ the years 1657 and 1658, after the main part of
 “ it had lain ruinous ever since December 1648,
 “ when it was pulled down and demolished almost
 “ to the ground, by command of the Parliament
 “ then sitting at Westminster ; because it had been
 “ garrifoned in the then civil wars of England. —
 “ Isaiah, chap. lviii. v. 12.—*God’s name be praised.*”

* In this martial family of Clifford, it is observable, that not only Roger Lord Clifford and his son, Robert, died in the wars ; but that four Lords successively, father, son, grandson, and great grandson, were slain in battle. The first in Germany, the second in France, the third at St. Alban’s and the fourth at Towton.

John Tufton, the second Earl of Thanet, having married Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Dorset, by Lady Ann Clifford, brought this castle and Lordship into that family. The battlements over the gateway are formed of large letters composing the word DESORMAIS. In the castle is some fine ancient tapestry.

The HALL is well constructed, having two fireplaces, and seems to have been calculated for hospitality ; and the whole edifice, at present, appears rather like a place designed for a comfortable dwelling than a fortification.

The C H U R C H

Is a vicarage, of which the Dean and Canons of Christ Church are patrons ; its present annual value 14*cl.* Here are some monuments, inscribed to the memory of the Cliffords.

Henry Clifford, first Earl of Cumberland, obit 1542.—Henry, second Earl, obit 1570.—George, third Earl, 1605.

Before the Conquest, Elfi was Lord of Sceptone and Carletone, where he had 18 carucates of land, as much arable as employed twelve ploughs.

After the Conquest Gamel and Elric held it of Ilbert de Laci, who had here, 20th of William I. nine villeins, three borders, with seven ploughs. Here were four acres of meadow and a wood six furlongs in length and five in breadth. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 4l. but at this time only at 3cs.

Earl Edwin had also four carucates here before the Conquest, which, in 20th William I. was in the King's hands, and waste.*

For the natural curiosities of Craven, see *Hutton's Tour to the Caves*, and *Hurtley's Description of Malham and its Environs*.

* Domesday Book.

A N
A C C O U N T
OF THE MOST CURIOUS.
P L A N T S and S H R U B S,
I N T H E
N E I G H B O U R H O O D
O F
K N A R E S B O R O U G H.

CLASS I. MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

HIPPURIS VULGARIS, Less marsh Horse-tail—
in the ditches in Staveley Cars, and in the
Little Corn Mill Dam at Boroughbridge; also in a
pond in Belmond Wood.

CLASS II. DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Circæa Lutetiana, Enchanter's Nightshade—in
the Long Walk, nigh the Dropping Well.

Utricularia Minor, Lesser Hooded Water Milfoil—
in a ditch in the grounds of Francis Trapps, Esq;
near Ripley Lime Kilns.

Lycopus

Lycopus Europæus, Water Horehound—in a lane leading from Staveley into Staveley Cars.

Salvia Verbenaca, Wild Clary—amongst the rocks near the Priory-Gate, Knaresborough.

CLASS IV. TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Dipsacus Pilosus, Small Wild Teasel, or Shepherd's Staff—under the Castle Rock, near the river Nidd, at Knaresborough.

Asperula Odorata, Woodroof—under a rock on the right hand, coming from the Dropping Well to Knaresborough Low-Bridge.

Asperula Cynanchica, Squinancywort—on the hills under the rocks of the Abbey Plain.

CLASS V. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Eusonymus Europæus, Spindle Tree—in the wood near the Priory-Gate, Knaresborough.

Lithospermum Officinale, Gromwell—about twenty yards from the Abbey Gate, on the left hand of the road leading to Knaresborough.

Cynoglossum Officinale, Hounds Tongue—about most of the cottages on the Abbey Plain.

Hottonia Palustris, Water Violet—in most of the ditches in Staveley Cars.

Lyfimachia Nemorum, Yellow Pimpernell—on the left hand at the entrance of the low end of the Long Walk.

Atropa

Atropa Belladonna, Deadly Nightshade—in the road on the right hand, going from the Abbey to the Corn Mill.

Campanula Glomerata, Little Throatwort—by the foot path above the rocks in the Abbey Fields.

PENTANDRIA DIAGYNIA.

Gentiana Amarella, Autumnal Gentian—in a hilly pasture joining to the river Nidd, two fields below St. Robert's Well.

Sanicula Europæa, Sanicle—on the right hand going down Long Flat Lane near Knaresborough, and several other places.

Apium Graveolens, Smallage—about the ponds in Staveley town, plentifully.

PARNASSIA PALUSTRIS, Grass of Parnassus—in the marshy grounds near St. Robert's Well, near Knaresborough.

CLASS VI. HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Convallaria Majallis, Lilly of the Valley—on a froggy hill on the North side of the Abbey Mill.

Ornithogalum Umbellatum, Common Star of Bethlehem—at the low end of the Long Flat, by the foot path leading to Grimbald Bridge, near Knaresborough.

HEXANDRIA

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Colchicum Autumnale, Meadow Saffron—in most of the meadow grounds near Knaresborough.

CLASS VIII. OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Daphne Laureola, Spurge Laurel—in the wood near the Priory Gate, at Knaresborough ; and also in the Castle Moat.

OCTANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

Paris Quadrifolia, Herb Paris, Truelove, or One Berry—in the Long Walk, on the left hand, a little below the Paper Mill.

CLASS X. DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Silene Nutans, Nottingham Catchfly—in the rocks on the Abbey Plain.

CLASS XI. DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Lithrum Salicaria, Purple Spiked Loosestrife, or Willow Herb—about half a mile from Knaresborough, in a wet meadow on the right-hand side of the road leading to York.

CLASS XII. ICOSANDRIA DYGYNIA.

Cratægus Aria, White Bean Tree—in the rocks on the right hand of the Foot-Path leading from Knarefborough to the Abbey, a scarce tree.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA

Geum Rivale, Water Avens—in Scriven Park, near Knarefborough.

CLASS XIII. POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

1. *Nymphæa Lutea*, Yellow Water Lilly—in the ditches on Staveley Cars, near Knarefborough.

2. *Nymphæa Alba*, White Water Lilly—in a pond near Collin-Bridge, near Follyfoot-Lodge.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Thalictrum Flavum, Meadow Rue—about half a mile from Knarefborough, on the right-hand side of the road, leading to York, in a wet meadow.

CLASS XIV. DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Nepeta Cataria, Catmint, or Nep in a Hedge—going up to Grimbald-Cragg, on the right-hand, at the end of the lane leading into the field the Cragg stands in, near Knarefborough.

Melissa Calamintha, Common Calamint—amongst the Abbey Rocks, in many places.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Orobanche Major, Broom Rape—in a dry pasture, (amongst the broom) betwixt the town of Spofford and North Deighton.

Lathræa Squamaria, Toothwort—in a wood about half a mile from Ripley.

Verbena Officinalis, Vervain—amongst the bushes; and by the way side near the Abbey.

Scrophularia Nodosa, Common Figwort; *Scrophularia Aquatica*—both these grow in most of the lanes near Knareborough; but the latter in the ditches, or moist places.

CLASS XV. TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Lepidium Latifolium, Dittander, or Pepper wort—on a rock on the left-hand of the road going out of Kirkgate, in Knareborough, down to the river Nidd, leading down by about seventy stone steps.

Cheiranthus Cheiri, Wall Flower—on most of the rocks about Knareborough.

CLASS XVII. DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Astragalus Glycyphyllos, Wild Liquorice, or Liquorice Vetch—by the road side, on the other side
of

of Flaxby, going on a bridleway from thence to the Duke of York's Park.

CLASS XIX. SYNGENESIA.
POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Tragopogon Pratense, Yellow Goat's Beard—in a meadow near Knareborough, called Long Flat.

Lactuca Virosa, Wild Letuce—on most of the rocks at Knareborough.

Hieracium Murorum, French, or Golden Lungwort—on the ruins of Knareborough Castle.

Lapsana Intybus, Wild Succory—in a lane leading from Grimbald Bridge to Ribston, about two hundred yards from the bridge.

Serratula Tinctoria, Sawwort—on the left hand by the cart way, going down the Abbey Field to the Abbey Mill.

Eupatorium Canabinum, Hemp Agrimony—on the rock at the Dropping Well.

CLASS XX. GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Ophrys Muscifera, Fly Ophrys—*Ophrys Apifera*, Bee Ophrys—both these sorts grow in many pastures about the Abbey, and other places, near Knareborough, on Limestone Grounds; also in Goldestborough Wood, and in a pasture on the East side of Belmond Wood.

Serapias Helleborine, Bastard Hellebore—near the Long Walk at Knareborough, scarce.

CLASS XXII. DIOECIA TETRANDRIA.

Rhamnus Catharticus, Buckthorne—in a wood adjoining to the Abbey Gate.

1. ENNEANDRIA.

Hydrocharis Morfus Ranæ, Frogbit, or small Water Lilly—in the ditches on Staveley Cars, about four miles from Knaresborough.

CLASS XXIII. POLYGAMIA MONOECIA.

Parietaria Officinalis, Pellitory of the Wall—on Knaresborough Church, and on most of the old walls about the town.

CLASS XXIV. CRYPTOGAMIA FILICES.

1. *Osmunda Lunaria*, Moonwort—in a large pasture belonging to a farm called Halfs, near the house, on the East side thereof, about one mile from Knaresborough.

2. *Osmunda Regalis*, Flowering Fern—close by a farm-house, called Sufacres, near Ripley; also at Hookstone Craggs near Harrogate.

3. *Asplenium Ruta Muraria*, Wall Rue—on most of the rocks about Knaresborough.

Polypodium Fragile, Brittle Polypody—on the West side of the Dropping Well Rock, at Knaresborough.

Asplenium Adiatum Nigrum Officinarium—amongst the rocks at Plumpton.

ROADS

R O A D S.

HARROGATE to the LAKES.

	MILES.	
Boroughbridge	10	10
Catterick -	22	32
Greta Bridge	15	47
Brough -	18	65
Penrith -	22	87
Kefwick -	18	105

HARROGATE to the LAKES.

Skipton - -	21	21
Settle - -	16	37
Kirkby Lonfdale	18	55
Kendal -	12	67
Bownefs on Win- dermere	6	73

HARROGATE to LONDON.

Wetherby -	8	8
Ferrybridge -	16	24
Doncaster -	15	39
Bawtry -	8	47
Tuxford -	15	62
Newark - -	13	75
Grantham -	14	89

MILES.

Stamford -	21	110
Stilton -	14	124
Bugden -	13	137
Biggleswade	16	153
Stevenage -	15	168
Hatfield - -	12	180
Barnet - -	8	188
London - -	11	199

HARROGATE to EDINBURGH

West Road.

Boroughbridge	10	10
Catterick - -	22	32
Greta-Bridge -	15	47
Brough - -	18	65
Penrith - -	22	87
Carlisle - -	18	105
Allison Bank -	12	117
Lockerby - -	14	131
Mossat - -	15	146
Beild - -	17	165
Lintown - -	16	179
Edinburgh -	16	199

HAR-

HARROGATE TO SCARBORO'.

MILES.

	MILES.	
York - - -	20	20
Malton - - -	18	38
Scarborough - -	22	60

Wakefield - -	8	23
Barnsley - -	10	33
Sheffield - -	13	46
Chesterfield - -	12	58
Matlock - -	11	69

HARROGATE TO EDINBURGH

North Road.

Boroughbridge	10	10
Northallerton	20	30
Darlington -	15	45
Durham - -	18	63
Newcastle - -	15	78
Morpeth - -	15	93
Alnwick - -	19	112
Belford - -	14	126
Berwick - -	15	141
Old Cambus -	17	158
Dunbar - -	10	168
Haddington -	11	179
Edinburgh -	17	196

HARROGATE TO LANCASTER

Skipton - -	21	21
Settle - -	16	37
Ingletton - -	11	48
Hornby - -	13	61
Lancaster - -	9	70

HARROGATE TO MATLOCK.

Harwood - -	7	7
Leeds - -	8	15

HARROGATE TO BUXTON.

Harwood - -	7	7
Leeds - -	8	15
Wakefield - -	8	23
Barnsley - -	10	33
Sheffield - -	13	46
Grindleford Bridge	10	56
Tidswell - -	7	63
Buxton - -	7	70

HARROGATE TO LIVERPOOL.

Pool - -	11	11
Bradford - -	10	21
Halifax - -	8	29
Rochdale - -	14	43
Manchester -	12	55
Warrington -	18	73
Prescot - -	10	83
Liverpool - -	8	91

HARROGATE TO BATH.

Harwood - -	7	7
Leeds - -	8	15
Wakefield - -	8	23
		Barnsley

		MILES.				MILES.	
Barnsley	- -	10	33	Fountains Abbey	-	14	
Sheffield	- -	13	46	Goldesborough	- -	5	
Chesterfield	- -	12	58	Harwood	- - -	7	
Derby	- - -	24	82	Knareborough	- -	3	
Burton	- - -	11	93	Killinghall	- - -	2	
Litchfield	- -	13	106	Kirkstall Abbey	-	18	
Birmingham	-	16	122	Lceds	- - -	15	
Broomsgrave	-	13	135	Minskip	- -	9	
Worcester	- -	12	147	Marston	- - -	14	
Upton	- - -	10	157	Nidd	- - -	3	
Gloucester	- -	16	173	Newby	- - -	13	
Froster	- - -	12	185	Plumpton	- - -	4	
Petty France	-	14	199	Ripley	- - - -	4	
Bath	- - -	15	214	Ripon	- - -	11	
HARROGATE to				Ribstone	- - -	6	
Almus Cliff	- - -	5		Red House	- -	15	
Aldburgh	- - -	10		Scriven	- - -	4	
Allerton Mauleverer		8		Scotton	- -	5	
Bilton	- - - -	2		Studley	- - -	14	
Borough Bridge	- -	10		Spofford	- - -	5	
Brandrith Craggs	-	10		Skipton	- - -	21	
Brimham Rocks	-	10		Thorp Arch	- -	11	
Bolton Priory	- -	15		Thornton Bridge	-	15	
Copgrove	- - - -	7		Topcliffe	- - -	16	
Cowthorp Oak	- -	10		Tanfield	- -	17	
Deighton	- - -	6		Wetherby	- - -	8	
Farnham	- - -	5		Whixley	- - -	7	

I N D E X.

<i>ALMUS CLIFF</i>	—	—	—	147
<i>Aldburgh</i>	—	—	—	245
<i>Allerton Mauleverer</i>	—	—	—	283
<i>Beckwithshaw</i>	—	—	—	105
<i>Bilton</i>	—	—	—	118
<i>Breame</i>	—	—	—	229
<i>Brereton</i>	—	—	—	140
<i>Boroughbridge</i>	—	—	—	236
<i>Brimham Rocks</i>	—	—	—	277
<i>Brandrith Craggs</i>	—	—	—	308
<i>Bolton Priory</i>	—	—	—	309
<i>Coins</i>	—	—	—	45
<i>Chapel of St. Robert</i>	—	—	—	50
<i>Cave of St. Robert</i>	—	—	—	62
<i>Clint</i>	—	—	—	108
<i>Coghill Hall</i>	—	—	—	120
<i>Conyng Garth</i>	—	—	—	129
<i>Copgrove</i>	—	—	—	135
<i>Cowthorp</i>	—	—	—	220
<i>Claro Hill</i>	—	—	—	288
<i>Dropping Well</i>	—	—	—	49
<i>Deighton North</i>	—	—	—	217
<i>Deighton Kirk</i>	—	—	—	219
<i>Deuil Cross</i>	—	—	—	256
<i>Fountains Abbey</i>	—	—	—	188
<i>Forest of Knareborough</i>	—	—	—	66
<i>Fewstone</i>	—	—	—	107

T t

Fossils

<i>Fossils</i>	_____	_____	_____	115
<i>Farnham</i>	_____	_____	_____	133
<i>Grimbald Cragg</i>	_____	_____	_____	63
<i>Gates Hill</i>	_____	_____	_____	130
<i>Goldesborough</i>	_____	_____	_____	204
<i>Hay Park</i>	_____	_____	_____	63
<i>Harrogate</i>	_____	_____	_____	68
<i>Harlow Hill</i>	_____	_____	_____	102
<i>Havwaray Park</i>	_____	_____	_____	105
<i>Hamsthwaite</i>	_____	_____	_____	107
<i>Harwood</i>	_____	_____	_____	150
<i>Hill Shaw</i>	_____	_____	_____	186
<i>Hackfall</i>	_____	_____	_____	200
<i>Hornbank</i>	_____	_____	_____	104
<i>How Hill</i>	_____	_____	_____	218
<i>Hunsingnore</i>	_____	_____	_____	224
<i>Jenkins, Henry</i>	_____	_____	_____	197
<i>Knareborough Town and Castle</i>	_____	_____	_____	1
<i>Knareborough Church</i>	_____	_____	_____	28
<i>Killingball</i>	_____	_____	_____	110
<i>Kirkstall Abbey</i>	_____	_____	_____	170
<i>Leeds</i>	_____	_____	_____	165
<i>Minskip</i>	_____	_____	_____	235
<i>Maiden Boar</i>	_____	_____	_____	273
<i>Marston Moor</i>	_____	_____	_____	303
<i>Metcalf, John</i>	_____	_____	_____	64
<i>Nidd River</i>	_____	_____	_____	41
<i>Nidd Village</i>	_____	_____	_____	141
<i>Newby</i>	_____	_____	_____	260
				<i>Oak</i>

<i>Oak at Cozethorp</i>	—	—	—	222
<i>Priory</i>	—	—	—	54
<i>Pannal</i>	—	—	—	102
<i>Pigs of Lead</i>	—	—	—	112
<i>Plumpton</i>	—	—	—	225
<i>Plants</i>	—	—	—	317
<i>Pyramids, or Devil's Arrows</i>			—	240
<i>Querns</i>	—	—	—	116
<i>Ripley</i>	—	—	—	142
<i>Ripon</i>	—	—	—	173
<i>Ribstone</i>	—	—	—	211
<i>Red House</i>	—	—	—	295
<i>Roads</i>	—	—	—	325
<i>Scriven</i>	—	—	—	122
<i>Slingby</i>	—	—	—	125
<i>Scotton</i>	—	—	—	131
<i>Studley</i>	—	—	—	186
<i>Spofford</i>	—	—	—	229
<i>Skipton</i>	—	—	—	312
<i>Thornville</i>	—	—	—	47
<i>Thorp Arch</i>	—	—	—	234
<i>Thornton Bridge</i>	—	—	—	265
<i>Topcliffe</i>	—	—	—	271
<i>Ten Low</i>	—	—	—	289
<i>Tanfield</i>	—	—	—	203
<i>Wetherby</i>	—	—	—	233
<i>Whixley</i>	—	—	—	290

E R R A T A.

Page 1, line 10, for *is*, read *are*; p. 31, l. 12, for *susquealtra*, read *sesquialtra*; p. 32, l. 5, for *appertures*, read *apertures*; p. 44, last l. for *Karesborough*, read *Knaresborough*; p. 70, l. 10, for *gauls*, read *galls*; p. 95, l. 10, for *thereof*, read *therefore*; p. 101, l. 26, for *healthy*, read *heathy*; p. 119 l. 2, for *sinester*, read *sinister*; p. 150, l. 18, for *Ormtcliff*, read *Almus Cliff*; p. 157, l. 20, for *Sir William Gascoigne died 1412*, read *1429*; p. 191, l. 14, for *Mr. Aisleby*, read *Aislaby*; p. 210, l. 23, for *towns of Knaresborough. &c.* read *town*; p. 231 l. 13, for *and yet called*, read *and is yet called*; p. 235, l. 10, for *Moncton*, read *Monkton*; p. 238, l. 6, for *this power*, read *his power*; p. 242, l. 7, for *whereof*, read *thereof*; p. 248 l. 5, for *pretenturas*, read *pratenturas*; p. 248, l. 8, for *Caransius*, read *Carausius*; p. 251, note, for *Borrough Hill*, read *Borough Hill*; p. 251, l. 15, for *Ormtcliff*, read *Almus Cliff*; p. 253, l. 14, for *abounds*, read *abound*; p. 278, l. 12, for *linaments*, read *lineaments*; p. 286, l. 4, for *octogan*, read *octagon*; p. 286, l. 19, for *Ormtcliff*, read *Almus Cliff*.

